

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOL. 1.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

NO. 1.

FREE MEN ON BAIL

DYNAMITERS CAN LEAVE PRISON
BY SCHEDULING \$1,070,000
PENDING APPEAL.

HOCKIN ACCEPTS SENTENCE

Supersedes Bond Fixed in Chicago
to Await Hearing on Writ of Err-
or—Should One Fisa U. S. They
Cannot Be Returned.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Writs of supersedeas were granted Friday by the United States court of appeals in the case of thirty-two of the thirty-three labor leaders convicted of a dynamite plot.

All will be released on bonds. That of Frank M. Ryan was placed at \$70,000. The bonds were made on a basis of \$10,000 for each year of the term to which the men had been sentenced.

In fixing the bonds Judge Baker reviewed the evidence and the arguments in the case and stated that the bonds should be large enough to make the persons furnishing them very much concerned in getting the men into court when they are wanted.

The charge is not one in which extradition may be resorted to, he said. If the men should once get out of the country, he declared it doubtful if they could be compelled to return or if the government could punish them.

Only thirty-two of the thirty-three committed men were specifically represented, although all were mentioned in the petition. Herbert S. Hockin of Indianapolis had expressed a willingness to serve his sentence and not ask an appeal.

Attorneys for the 33 convicted labor leaders at once took steps to provide suitable bonds for their clients.

The bonds for the 32 men, as fixed by the court, aggregate \$1,070,000.

Immediately following the decision of the court of appeals the point was raised by whom the bonds should be approved. It was agreed by the court and the attorneys that Federal Judge Anderson in the district court at Indianapolis should be the judge to approve the bonds.

ROCKEFELLER WILL TESTIFY

Oil Magnate Accepts Service to Appear
Before the Pujo Money Investi-
gating Committee.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The end of the long search for William G. Rockefeller, Standard Oil magnate, wanted as a witness before the money trust investigating committee, came Friday when Chairman Pujo was notified by Rockefeller that he would accept service.

The search has lasted since June, and for the last few weeks has cost the public at least \$500 a day.

It was arranged that Mr. Rockefeller will appear before the committee on January 13.

Rockefeller's decision was communicated to Chairman Pujo through Attorney Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, and House Sergeant-at-Arms Riddell, both of whom are in New York.

Mr. Pujo would not discuss the terms of Mr. Rockefeller's surrender, if terms were made by the Rockefellers' lawyers. Details of Mr. Rockefeller's agreement to appear before the committee were left to Mr. Untermyer, although there were frequent telephone conferences between the chairman of the committee and its counsel during the day.

GALE RAGES ON THE COAST

Norfolk and Newport News Isolated
by Storm—Ships Sink at Sea—
Freight Destroyed.

DAUGHTER OF WILSON SPEAKS.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The south Atlantic coast states Friday were in the grip of a terrific wind and rain storm, which worked havoc with shipping and cut off the cities of Norfolk and Newport News. All land wires leading out of the cities were destroyed. Before the last two went down a telegraph operator in Newport News remarked that the gale was so terrific that the waters of the James river surged up into the lower parts of the city with the violence of a small tidal wave.

The navy wireless sent out unanswered calls to the ships of the Atlantic fleet gathering in Hampton roads. Anxiety was felt for the safety of torpedo boats in the narrow sea way. Launches and small boats from the warships which attempted landings were swamped. Large quantities of freight on the piers were swept into the sea. The beaches about the Virginia capes were strewn with wrecks of small craft.

Italy Buys Coal in America.
Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 6.—Italy, following the lead of the Egyptian railroads, placed an order for 200,000 tons of coal in America Friday, while she has invited tenders for a large quantity from the Yorkshire mines.

TAFT FEARS THE HAGUE

SPECIAL BOARD TO FIX TOLLS IS
HIS PLAN.

Settlement of Dispute By Two Nations
Urged By President.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Washington.—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama Canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by The Hague Tribunal.

This fact became known upon the president's return from New York. Although he has not yet given the matter of a tribunal much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration, composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain.

Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court he proposed to settle any vital question arising between nations when he spoke in behalf of the arbitration treaties. The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation, and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous because all Europe is interested in Panama tolls just as much as is England.

In a court on which only Great Britain and United States were represented, it is argued, there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal created to arbitrate this dispute.

FALLS DEAD OF FRIGHT,

Uniontown, Pa.—When Mrs. W. E. Johnston, 30 years old, wife of a wealthy farmer of Cheat Haven, was in her home with her one-year-old daughter a man, armed with a revolver, appeared at one of the windows and demanded that she open the door. Instead of complying the woman barricaded the door.

Just as the man broke open the door Mrs. Johnston fell dead on the floor, at the same time crushing her little daughter to death.

A short time later officers arrested W. H. Simmons, who was found in the vicinity. Farmers attempted to take Simmons from his captors, but were unsuccessful, although he was roughly handled and required medical attention when brought to the Uniontown jail.

ARCHITECT AND WIFE PERISH.

New York.—Robert A. Raetze, an architect, and his wife, Gertrude, were burned to death in their home in a fashionable residence district in a fire that started in the basement from a dried-out Christmas tree and spread rapidly throughout the building. The two children of the couple, Griswold, 2 years old, and a year-old baby, Robert, were rescued. The Raetzes were socially prominent. Mr. Raetze was a graduate of Heidelberg university. He was 37 years old and his wife a year younger.

EBEN SMITH WHEELER DEAD.

Detroit, Mich.—Eben Smith Wheeler, Chief United States engineer in this district, and chairman of the Nicaraguan canal commission, died at his home here. He was 74 years old and was born in Wayne county, Pa. Mr. Wheeler entered the employ of the government immediately after his graduation as civil engineer from the University of Michigan and continued in the service until his death. He had charge of construction work at the Soo Canal and spent much time in perfecting surveys of the great lakes.

DAUGHTER OF WILSON SPEAKS.

Trenton, N. J.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President-elect and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, gave an address at the Central Baptist church at the vesper services of the Young Women's Christian association. The services were to have been held in the association's hall, but the crowd was so large that the place of meeting was changed to the church.

TWENTY MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Los Angeles.—At least 20 men are missing and three launches were wrecked as a result of the heavy gale that swept the Southern California coast. The wrecks took place along the strip of coast about 20 miles south of San Diego and a short distance north of the international boundary line. Two United States immigration inspectors are among the missing and it is believed that both have perished.

Huntington, W. Va.—F. A. McDonald, 39 years old, editor and owner of the Huntington Herald-Democrat Co., died of uremic poisoning. Mr. McDonald was president of the West Virginia Republican Editorial association and was prominent in political affairs of the state.



Upper—OLAF TVEITMOE
Lower—MICHAEL J. CUNNANE
Centre—JUDGE A. D. ANDERSON
Upper—H. S. HOCKIN
Lower—F. M. RYAN.

BAILEY'S SWAN SONG

TEXAS SENATOR, ABOUT TO RE-
TIRE, DEFENDS HIS CAREER
IN CONGRESS.

GRIEVES ABOUT "I AND R"

Lone Star Statesman Quotes From
President-Elect Wilson—Did Not
Favor His Selection, but Wishes
His Administration Success.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The swan song of Senator Bailey was the feature of Congress that attracted the most attention Thursday. The retiring senator, defending his own career in Congress, made an elaborate attack on the initiative and referendum.

Practically none of Senator Bailey's address had been prepared in advance. It dealt principally with the principle of the initiative and referendum, and he directed his words toward his resolution, declaring that such a "system of direct legislation as the initiative and referendum would establish is in conflict with the representative principle on which the republic is founded."

"The wise and patriotic statesmen who dedicated this republic to liberty and independence," declared Senator Bailey, "rejected a direct democracy in which the people would rule without the intervention of representatives and adopted a representative democracy in which the people should rule through their duly chosen agents."

The senator quoted from statesmen who participated in the formation of the Constitution and the organization of the government to show that they had never intended that the representative form of government should give way to direct legislation by the people, such as the initiative and referendum would provide.

"This is a republican democracy," he said, and cited again opinion of men identified with history to prove that a "representative democracy" was better than a true democracy. Senator Bailey said he would not quote from lawyers, because they "do not seem to be in high favor now with those who wish to work this change in the government."

"I never had a client who was my master in any manner," he declared at one point.

Mr. Bailey quoted from works of President-elect Wilson.

"I am a Democrat," said Senator Bailey, "and though I did not favor his selection, no man living hopes more for the success of his administration than I do."

JAMES R. KEENE SUCCUMBS

Death of Financier Follows Operation
For Abdominal Trouble—Had
Been Ill Two Years.

New York, Jan. 4.—James R. Keene died Friday morning in Miss Alston's private hospital. Death followed an operation for an abdominal trouble of long standing which became acute a few days ago and which necessitated his removal from the Waldorf-Astoria hotel to the place where he died.

Mr. Keene had been an ill man for two years.

He was a leader in Wall street

COAL OUTPUT IS GOOD

WESTERN COUNTIES CONTRIB-
UTE MORE THAN HALF
OF TOTAL.

Work Has Been Greatly Hampered by
Lack of Cars—Output for This
Year Should Reach Much
Higher Figure.

Frankfort.—Kentucky's coal output for 1912 was 14,000,000 tons, according to a report of the United Geological Survey. It says:

"The development in what is known as the Elkhorn coal field, in southeastern Kentucky, which have been actively pushed during the last two years, are expected to be in full running order in the spring of 1913, and will swing the major production of the state from the western to the eastern district. Up to the present time the larger part of the production has been derived from the western counties, and in 1912, out of an estimated output of 14,000,000 tons, the western counties have contributed over half, or say 7,500,000 tons, as compared with 6,500,000 tons from the eastern counties.

"The whole state has suffered from car shortage in 1912, but it was especially felt in western Kentucky, where, in December, the car supply on the Louisville & Nashville railroad was only 65 per cent of the needs, and on the Illinois Central railway barely 40 per cent. From April 1 to May 15 an agreed suspension of mining occurred in the organized districts of western Kentucky, which affected about 5,000 men."

McCREARY NAMES DELEGATES.

Governor McCreary appointed delegates to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which meets in Buffalo August 25 to 30. They follow: Dr. J. N. McCormick, Bowling Green; T. J. Coates, Barksdale Hammett, and Dr. John G. Smith, Frankfort; Mrs. Lafon Allen, Harrodsburg; Fred Mutchler, Prof. H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green; Dr. W. E. Grant, Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville; T. A. Hendrick, Cynthia, M. A. Cassidy, Lexington; M. O. Winfrew, Middletown; E. T. Darnay, Winchester; Edgar C. Riley, Burlington; Leslie Boyce, Danville; J. W. Rankins, Danville; J. E. Lanter, Winchester; R. L. McFarland, Owensboro; Orville Stivers, Louisville; J. W. True, Georgetown; M. J. Gordon, Mt. Sterling; John W. Clarkson, Lebanon; M. P. Hitner, Versailles; G. M. Money, Shelbyville; J. W. Ireland, Stanford; J. L. Pilker, Elizabethtown; C. C. Sandusky, Nicholasville; W. D. Rodds, Mayfield, and N. C. Hammack, Morganfield.

Report of State Geologist.

According to the quarterly report of State Geologist J. B. Hoenig, made to the Advisory Board, a practically virgin coal field of fine proportion is on the eve of development along the upper Licking river in Magoffin and Morgan counties. Two co-operative camps of the state and government survey have just been closed for the winter in Warren county and near Hindman. The latter camp was finishing work in the vicinity of Pound Gap to connect with similar work being done in Virginia. The survey is about ready to complete a map of the Owensboro and Tell City coal field. An interesting work has been carried on in the Floyd county, embracing Rowan, Boyd, Carter and Greenup counties, and maps of the Georgetown quadrangle and the Big Sandy valley coal field from Prestonsburg to the mouth of the river.

City Is Offering Prizes.

Louisville came up handsomely with cash prizes for the Kentucky Educational Association, which will meet there in April. Secretary Thomas Vinson, who was in Louisville on business connected with the meeting, collected \$250 in a half day. This money will be distributed in addition to the banners to stimulate interest in the attendance. For the county sending the largest delegation, considering the number of teachers in the county and the distance traveled, \$75 in gold will be given; to the second, \$50 in gold; to the third, \$25, and to the next five \$10 and to the next ten \$5. It will be left to the County Teachers' Association of each county receiving a prize as to what shall be done with the money.

Rafuses to Stamp Warrant.

State Treasurer Thomas Rhee declined to stamp as interest-bearing a warrant for \$2,000 for the maintenance of the girls' dormitory at the state university. This money was appropriated in a special act of the general assembly several years ago, and Judge Lafferty, dean of the law school, thought this should take it out of the operation of the rule applied to all special appropriations. Treasurer Rhee said all would be treated alike, and no interest-bearing warrants would be issued unless the court of appeals decides otherwise.

Membership to be Increased.

Efforts to increase the membership of the Kentucky Educational Association from 3,280 to 5,000 at the meeting in Louisville April 30, will be crowned with success, in the opinion of Secretary Thomas Vinson, who is receiving regular and encouraging reports from the Congressional district committees in charge of the work of arousing interest among teachers in their territories. He is devoting a great deal of time to the rally and expressed gratification at the co-operation of the association in meeting with.

The two normal schools will together send about 2,000 to the meeting on special trains, arrangements for securing which will be made in the next week. Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hammett also will bring the meeting to the attention of the county and city school boards, urging the former to increase the pay of rural teachers who attend the meeting, a dollar a month, and the latter to dismiss their schools and allow the teachers full pay for the time of the meeting. The rural schools will be out by that time.

Prizes will be offered to induce attendance. The county sending the largest delegation, considering the distance traveled, will receive a huge silk banner, and smaller ones will be given to the counties in each district sending the largest delegations. Other prizes, aggregating \$300 in gold will be given by county delegations.

It seems assured, Mr. Vinson said, that Theodore Roosevelt will speak at one of the night meetings on the child problem. Either Elbert Hubbard or Capt. Richard Pearson Hobson will be the other speaker.

Whisky Tax is Raised.

The valuation for taxation on whisky in bond was raised \$2 the barrel by the State Board of Valuation and Assessment. The tax was placed at \$12 the barrel in the tentative assessment over the protest of the distillers, who complained of the raise of \$2 made by the last board. Notices will be sent out to the distillers, who have thirty days in which to file complaints before the tax is made final. Tax Clerk C. F. Saunders, of State Auditor Bosworth's office, has mailed to the distillers blanks on which to make the return of the whisky taken out of bond, but will not be able to furnish them tables on which to compute the tax until this 1913 assessment is made final. Every four months the distillers report the number of barrels taken out of bond and pay the tax on them. This is done in January, May and September, but on account of the late assessment they will not be able to pay the tax in January this year. The revenue derived from this source last year under a \$10 tax was \$133,000.

Medals Given to Guardsmen.

Service medals for nine, fifteen and twenty-one years of faithful service in the Kentucky National Guard have been awarded by the Adjutant General's office to the following officers:

Twenty-one years' service—Col. Jouett Henry, Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Nelson J. Edwards, Second Infantry; Lieut. Col. Erskine B. Bassett, Third Infantry; Second Infantry.

Fifteen years' service—Capt. Anthony G. Chapman, Third Infantry; Capt. Charles H. Tandy, Third Infantry.

Nine years' service—May. Henry H. Denhardt, Third Infantry; Maj. T. W. Woodyard, Quartermaster; Maj. John A. Webb, Second Infantry; Capt. E. W. Clark, Third Infantry.

Federal Building.

Concerted effort on the part of the thirty-eight states represented in the American Association of Fairs and Expositions will be exerted toward pushing through Congress House bill No. 18005, which carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for a Federal building on every state fair ground in the country. The building is to be devoted to the exhibition of food and forage crops and 20 per cent of the floor space is to be given over to Federal exhibits.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, who is a member of the committee assigned to promoting the interests of the bill expects the bill to pass.

369 State Banks Have Been Inspected.

Since July 12, when the law creating the department became operative, the

IS PROUD OF CANAL

TAFT REGARDS IT LARGELY AS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

WHO PUT IN THE SOLDIERS?

Question for Future Historians to Answer—Splendid Work of Goethals, Gorgas, Gaillard and Sibert Will Be Rewarded.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Taft's journey to the Panama Canal Zone constitutes what will probably be the last extended trip which he will make while president of the United States. Some persons have wondered why Mr. Taft cared just at this time to go to the Isthmus of Panama and have wondered if it might not be that his trip was planned largely for the purpose of taking a rest and having a little enjoyment prior to his separation from the highest office in the land.

The real reason why he is going to the Isthmus of Panama is that he wants to assure himself personally as well as he can that "All's well with the Isthmus" and that the project is to be left to his successor in office with every assurance that the present administration has done its duty by it. Mr. Taft is known to feel an intense personal interest in the work on the Panama canal. He regards it in a large measure as being the work of his administration, although so regarding it does not prevent him, it is said, from acknowledging that the preliminary plans which made it possible were laid by a previous administration.

The president's personal interest in the canal dates back to the time when he was secretary of war, and when civilian engineer after civilian engineer was appointed to the work of building, only to resign one after another. It will be remembered that one of these engineers received a personal verbal enstigation from William Howard Taft that he probably holds in everlasting memory today.

Who Put the Soldiers In?

The canal, it seems to be assured, is going to be a success and the question which the future historian after proper investigation must answer is "Who was responsible for taking the digging operations out of the hands of civilians and putting it into the hands of the soldiers, Theodore Roosevelt or William H. Taft?"

Col. George W. Goethals virtually has promised that water shall be turned into the canal throughout its entire length in April next. This it is believed will be the beginning of the end of successful accomplishment. After it was decided to put a soldier in charge, it was Secretary of War Taft who suggested to Theodore Roosevelt that Colonel Goethals be given control of the work on the Isthmus, but the question which no one has answered yet definitely is whether it was Mr. Taft who insisted that the civilians should get out and the soldier should get in, or whether it was the suggestion of his chief, Theodore Roosevelt.

Rewards for the Builders.

No one knows yet definitely what reward is to be given Colonel Goethals for his great engineering triumph. It is possible that he will be put in charge of the great canal commission which will be responsible for the operations of the canal and for its maintenance. Again it is possible that he may be made a full general of the army, a rank which has been held by only four men in the history of the government, Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The most likely reward perhaps is that Colonel Goethals will be made chief of engineers of the United States army, a position which he will hold until the time of his retirement at the age of sixty-four years, which will give him nine years yet of active service.

Among the others to be rewarded for their work on the Isthmus will be Col. William C. Gorgas, who made the zone inhabitable from a sanitary standpoint; David B. Gaillard and William L. Sibert, lieutenant colonels of engineers, who have been charged with the immediate supervision of the work on the Gatun dam and at the Culebra cut. Gaillard and Sibert were chosen as associates in the canal work by Colonel Goethals.

In just what form congress will show its appreciation of the work of Gaillard and Sibert is not known, but it is possible they may be promoted to the rank of brigadier general when vacancies in that rank shall occur.

Tariff Revision Prospects.

Before very long Representative Underwood, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, and his Democratic colleagues of that body, probably will have a full understanding of the views of President-elect Woodrow Wilson on the subject of tariff revision. Mr. Underwood will confer with Mr. Wilson and will in turn impart the information received to his committee colleagues.

During the campaign Woodrow Wilson said that he wanted the tariff revised in such a way that business would not be disturbed. The Democrats in congress differ to some extent as to the amount of cutting which can be done in the schedules and yet avoid "scaring business." The Democrats here understand that the president-elect will make a close study of the bills which were put through the house at the last session under the supervision of Mr. Underwood and that

changes in these bills will depend upon the results of conferences between the incoming president and the congressional leaders of his party.

Views Vary in the Party.

To give an idea of how the Democrats vary in their views of the best way to approach revision, it might be said that one Democratic member Mr. Doremus of Detroit, has been bold enough to tell his colleagues that the result of the recent election does not prove that the majority of the people of the United States desire deep cuts into the body of the rates.

There are views expressed just counter to those of Mr. Doremus. Some of the Democratic party leaders want the revision to be "as deep as a well" and they say that the results will in no wise be disastrous to business and that the only thing which keeps the party timorous on the subject is the assertion of the opposition that a tariff for revenue only will mean business disaster and the defeat of the Democracy at the next election. The radical revision Democrats tell their brethren that the last thing to pay attention to is the advice of the threats of men who want to see Unhappish Democracy become defeated Democracy.

May Not Resemble Former Bills.

Few Republicans and few Progressive Republicans in Washington believe apparently that the next Democratic tariff bills will bear any close resemblance to those formulated by the ways and means committee at the last session. Some of the Democrats hold to the views of the opposition in this matter, although they content themselves with saying that the wisdom of the ways and means committee can be trusted.

At the last session the Democratic tariff bills which passed the house were sanctioned by the senate only after their form had been changed. The compromise in the senate was effected by a combination of the Democrats and some of the Progressive Republicans who are known as moderate protectionists. If the Republican old had not been forthcoming the bills which Mr. Underwood's committee framed and which the house passed never would have reached the passage stage in the senate.

President Taft interposed his veto of the Democratic-Progressive Republican measures of the last session and there are some critics of the congressional action who say that the bills would not have been passed unless it was known that the president was certain to intervene with a veto.

At the extra session which Mr. Wilson will call for the purpose of revising the tariff, the customs bills which are passed are almost certain to be signed and therefore the men who are responsible for their passage must be prepared to take the full responsibility for the laws when they go into effect.

Lever Bill in Senate.

At the last session the house of representatives passed a bill framed by Representative Ashbury F. Lever of South Carolina which has for its object what he called in a sense a subsidy by the government in behalf of the agricultural interests of the United States. In Congress agriculture has been spoken of as the "greatest profession," and the idea of the bill is to combine a government appropriation with an equal appropriation from each state which will grant it for the purpose of paying agricultural demonstrators who will go to the different farms in their allotted territory to give to the farmer the benefit of experience and advice in the matter of intensive agriculture.

The Lever bill is now before the senate, and if it passes and is signed by the president, as it probably will be, it will virtually at once become law. If, however, the senate fails to pass it at this session the measure will fail and work on it must be begun all over again if it is the intention of the promoters to continue their labor in its behalf. All bills die when a congress dies, and this congress dies on March 4 next.

Farmers Should Study Bill.

The Lever bill has been mentioned in these dispatches prior to this. There has been a good deal of interest in the measure, but it is suggested to the agriculturists of the country that they get copies of the bill, study it and find out if it meets with their approval in all its details.

Congress is apt to pass a bill which is backed by letters of approval from the men and the communities supposed to be benefited by it, and it is likely to kill a bill if the letters concerning the work on the Isthmus are shown marked disapproval or if approval and disapproval are about evenly divided.

The Lever bill calls for a federal appropriation of \$3,000,000 to be expended over a period of ten years, with the states of the Union subscribing an equal amount. The author of the bill says that Belgium and other European countries through the introduction of intensive farming methods are producing from two and one-half to three times as much per acre as America. Mr. Lever says that were this country to approach the European scale it would be equivalent to the discovery of a colony equal in size to the present territory of this country.

The support for the Lever bill comes from both parties in congress, a fact which is true also of the opposition to it. It is proposed to pay farm demonstrators salaries, one-half to be paid by the state and one-half to be paid by the National government. The appointment of the demonstrators and the control of their work is to be entirely in charge of the authorities of the agricultural colleges of the states in which the demonstrators work.

FRUIT IN MOUNTAINS

TEACHER DEMONSTRATES POSSIBILITIES OF ORCHARDS ON KENTUCKY HILLS.

MAX Part of State Which Has Been Most Barren Gives Promise of Becoming Great Fruit Producing Region.

Frankfort, Ky.—While prospective investors have been dazzled with the spectacular rise in values of fruit lands in the North and Southwest, thousands of miles away, one Kentucky teacher has taken advantage of his scientific knowledge, invested his savings at home, and now produces a financial yield quite as imposing as anything the valleys of the Rockies can show, and right here in the denuded and neglected "pauper colonies" of Kentucky, on \$4 land, from which the timber had been stripped and the slopes left shaggy with brush and small trees.

Three years ago Prof. G. D. Smith, of the science department of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal, who, by the way, aroused the interest in Rowan county by which its people secured the first demonstration orchard project, bought some land in Rockcastle county. He cleared it and planted 50 acres in apples, peach, cherry and plum trees, where he is experimenting with 250 varieties to ascertain which is best suited to the soil and climate. He also planted strawberries, and has demonstrated that the Arloma variety reaches its state of greatest perfection in the Kentucky mountains. Besides these he planted 150,000 forest trees—black locust and walnut, hardy catalpa, maple and hickory, the peach trees, 1,400 of them, and 300 cherry and plum trees will come into bearing this year. He spent all told \$3,000 developing the place, and recently he received \$20,000 for the tract.

Prof. Smith said that during his investigation he found that the mountain people had planted their orchards in the valleys, where the frost killed their trees and the hills obscured the sunshine, instead of on the mountain ledges and in the coves. The hillsides, he said, are fertile in many places, and will produce more corn than the bluegrass, when properly cultivated.

COAL LAND REPORTED SOLD.

Tract of 500 Acres Involved in the Deal.

Hartlan, Ky.—The Harlan Coal Mining Company is reported to have sold to the Clover Fork Coal Company, a tract of about 500 acres of land immediately adjoining the latter's tract at Kit's Kenneth, Meguire, president of the Harlan Coal Mining Company, declined to mention the price at which the land was sold, but the entire consideration is said to be between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and to represent a good advance in the value of the land.

The five mines in operation in Harlan county are loading upward of 2,000 tons daily when they have full car supply, and the coke ovens at Benham are loading from 600 to 700 tons daily of coke for the International Harvester Company at Chicago. Three new mines will be running before long, and it is predicted that during the year 1913 Harlan county's new field will ship not less than 600,000 tons of coal and coke.

STUDENTS AFFLICTED.

Danville, Ky.—Thirty students in the Kentucky School for the Deaf have been found to be afflicted with hookworms. The school is a state institution and there are about 365 pupils gathered from all parts of the commonwealth. It was observed some time ago that a number of the children were sluggish and failed to respond rapidly to instruction. The attending physician made careful investigation and found that the students were suffering from the effects of bookworm. All were promptly treated and have been entirely relieved.

HOGS DIE OF CHOLERA.

Glasgow, Ky.—Many of the hogs in both this and the adjoining counties are dying of cholera. The majority of the hogs have been fattened on the mast, and this is the first instance in the history of this county where mast-fed hogs were ever known to have cholera, according to the old citizens. Some of the farmers contend that the cholera was brought here from other states.

RESIDENCE BURNS AT EDMONTON

Edmonton, Ky.—The residence of A. J. Thompson, cashier of the Peppin's bank of Metcalf county, was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$5,000, only partly covered by insurance. Mr. Thompson and family barely escaped with their lives.

TARGET FOR EXPRESS TRAIN.

Danville, Ky.—Isaac Austin had a thrilling experience this wagon was struck at the Smith crossing by an express train, and torn into kindling wood. Austin, who was seated on the wagon, was thrown fifty feet into a pond, and escaped with a thorough soaking in ice-cold water. His horses were also hurled into the pond, but were saved. The wagon was loaded with heavy iron pipes, which were bent and broken.

FIND RIVER IN MINE.

Presence of Underground Stream Is a Puzzle To Scientists.

Danville, Ky.—The large force of men who have been mining barytes three miles east of Danville, on the Lancaster pike, has suspended operations, having encountered a river at a depth of 25 feet beneath the earth's surface. The barytes mine is located on a high hill near Dix river, and local geologists are puzzled in their efforts to account for the presence of a small river running 200 feet above the water line of Dix river. Several large steam pipes were placed in the mine and were kept in operation day and night for ten days, but apparently made no impression on the flow of water.

The mines have been entirely abandoned by J. W. Wyman, of Nicholasville, who had taken out thousands of tons and shipped it to the Eastern markets. All the machinery will be removed.

JUG OF MOLASSES

Breaks in a Registered Mail Pouch and Causes a Mess.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The first accident in connection with the newly inaugurated parcel post occurred here-to-night when a jug of molasses was found broken in an incoming pouch. The jug was in the pouch with the letters and registered mail, all of which was more or less covered with the sticky substance. The sender had not insured the package so he cannot recover for it.

WORKMEN ARRESTED.

Louisville, Ky.—Fifty-eight workmen in the employ of the Louisville Railway Company, engaged in laying tracks on the Shelbyville pike at Beechwood Junction, were arrested by order of Magistrate Dorsey on charges of breach of the peace. They were not released until Clarence Dallam, attorney for the company, arranged for their bonds. An injunction probably was issued for unless Magistrate Dorsey withdraws his objection, which, according to Mr. Dallam, is without foundation of law, as were the arrests of the men.

Mr. Dallam said the Louisville Railway Company was given permission for a right of way by the Fiscal Court some time ago, and that the statutes of the state permit the company to use any county road for its purpose. When the laborers started to lay the tracks Magistrate Dorsey appeared on the scene and commanded them to stop work immediately. The arrests followed when the men refused to obey his orders. Magistrate Dorsey secured the assistance of Constable Osborne and County Patrolmen Belcher and Bench and declared the men were under arrest.

REWARDED BY PROMOTION.

Louisville, Ky.—To become confidential secretary to Henry Watterson, George E. Johnson has retired as general circulation manager of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times and has been succeeded in that position by H. V. Tomar, who has been in charge of city circulation for the two papers several years.

Mr. Johnson has been connected with the Courier-Journal forty-two years, and served as general circulation manager of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times twelve years. He has held almost every position on the Courier-Journal, beginning as a printer. Later he became assistant foreman of the composing room, and from that he became railroad reporter. He later became city editor, and at various times acted as managing editor.

Friends of Mr. Johnson were congratulating him yesterday on his promotion.

ACCUSED MAN RELEASED.

Hickman, Ky.—"Jin" Ammons, who was arrested charged with biring a negro woman to set fire to Arthur Stone's large tobacco barn, was released by Judge Naylor after a hearing. Mr. Stone's barn was burned about two weeks ago, entailing a loss of about \$1,500, with no insurance. Bloodhounds were put on the trail and they went to a negro cabin nearby, with the result that a negro woman was arrested. This woman, the officers say, admitted that she burned the barn, saying that she had been promised \$50 by a white man, Jim Ammons, to burn the barn.

The woman has been held to await the action of the grand jury.

PERSONAL INJURY SUIT SETTLED

Maysville, Ky.—The suit of Mrs. C. S. Graves, of Dover, against the C. & O. railroad has been settled out of court, she compromising for \$1,600. She fell off the end of the platform at the Dover depot some time ago badly injuring herself, for which she brought suit for damages.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Paducah, Ky.—Love Copeland, 13, shot and instantly killed Harry Walton, 40, as the latter was passing the former's home, near Gilbertsville. Copeland was playing with a small caliber rifle and was not aware that anyone was approaching when he fired. The bullet entered Walton's left shoulder and ranged downward, piercing his heart. Walton is survived by his wife and five children. The coroner's jury exonerated the boy.

WRECK ON THE L. & N.

Southbound Passenger Train Mates Mishap Near Paris—One Person Injured.

Paris, Ky.—Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 31, bound for the south, was wrecked at Perth, a small station fourteen miles south of Livingston, blocking traffic for twelve hours and causing one of the most serious delays the railroad company has experienced in a long time. Only one person was injured, that being William Warren, a colored Pullman porter, who suffered a dislocated shoulder. A broken rail was the cause of the wreck. The track was torn up for a distance of several hundred feet, and trains for the north were held at Corbin until the wreckage could be cleared.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Ashland, Ky.—Seven men were killed and the lives of others were believed to have been lost when a westbound Chesapeake & Ohio railroad freight train crashed through a weak bridge across Guyandotte river at Guyandotte, W. Va.

The accident was spectacular. A crew of thirty or more iron workers was employed installing a double track system across the bridge when the freight train approached. A few left their posts, it is said, believing the bridge unsafe.

When near the center of the structure there was a crash and the bridge crumbled. The heavy train shot into the water and the bridge debris covered the train wreckage.

The C. & O. has been rebuilding the bridge across the Guyandotte river in order to make room for a double track. The new bridge was nearly completed, but the middle span was supported by false work to hold it until the abutments should have been completed. It was thought that this work was not as substantial as it should have been, and all train crews had warnings to proceed over it with caution. This being true, Engineer Webber brought his train to a standstill before crossing the bridge, and then proceeded with his heavy train and a large Mieco engine. The pressure was too great. The engine work gave way and the train was tumbled into the water below.

LOSS ABOUT \$10,000.

Lebanon Junction, Ky.—Two tragedies resulted from the destruction of an L. & N. dining car by fire here. Sam Kennedy, the negro cook, was badly burned and Victor Rankin, conductor of the car, lost his trousers and \$50 in money.

The car had been dropped here to be picked up for breakfast by the through train from the South. All the employees of the car were asleep when the car caught fire, presumably from an overheated stove. Kennedy, who lives in Lebanon, was asleep near the kitchen and Conductor Rankin was sleeping in his compartment. Smoke was seen coming from the car by some of the early risers in Lebanon Junction and the conductor was aroused. He saw at once that the fire was threatening the cook and he hurried to his rescue. The negro had been overcome by smoke and heat, but Conductor Rankin rushed through the smoke and fire and dragged him into the open. He then rushed back for his trousers, but the blaze cut him off. The trousers and \$50 in money, saved against the time that New Year's bills would come, were destroyed. A resident of Lebanon Junction provided Conductor Rankin with a pair of pants.

Kennedy was badly burned by the body and was sent to his home in Lebanon. The whole interior of the car was destroyed, the loss amounting to about \$10,000.

ARRESTED IN ARKANSAS.

Paducah, Ky.—Three persons are under arrest at Osceola, Ark., charged with robbing the jewelry store of W

LOCAL NEWS



Mr. and Mrs. Joe Boggs have moved to their new home on Breck Avenue. This is one of the prettiest new homes in our city and adds greatly to the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sallee have moved into the cottage on West Main street owned by Mrs. Green Clay.

Mr. Jas. B. Walker has moved into the Tribble property recently vacated by Mr. John Gibson.

The next term of the Madison County Court comes on the sixth day of January.

Col. B. B. Million is moving into his very handsome residence on West Main street which has just been completed. It is a beautiful brick structure of ten rooms and is modern in every detail. It is quite an addition to the city.

"All the world's a stage
And all the men and women merely
players;
They have their exits and their entrances."

Mr. John H. Gibson has been in Louisville for the past few days.

Miss Martha Burke, of Illinois, is the attractive guest of Miss Jane D. Stockton.

On Thursday night the younger set enjoyed a Christmas dance at the Masonic Temple. Delightful music was furnished by the Lexington Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Glasgow, and Miss Gwynne, of Georgetown, have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gwynne.

Mr. Gaines Jasper will return this week to the military school at Greer, Va.

Dr. Combs, of Kirksville, was here last week on his way home from a visit to his parents in Winchester.

The wedding of Miss Norma Elmore and Mr. Robert Dunlap Blanton will occur early in January.

Miss Ethel Buchanan is at home on a visit to her mother, Mrs. A. C. Bushman. She is a student at Ward's Seminary, Nashville.

Col. and Mrs. John Cunningham have received cards announcing the marriage of their nephew, Mr. Lewis Wallace Estill, to Miss Mountjoy, of Frankfort.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Grinstead, of Danville, have been here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Parrish.

Messrs. Thompson and Logan Burnham will leave this week to resume their studies at Toomey School, Mary-land.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy White spent several days last week in Winchester.

Miss Duncan Foster is at home for a visit to her mother for the holidays. She will leave this week for the Mary Baldwin School in Virginia, to resume her studies.

Mr. Joe Embry has been on a visit to Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ancil Parks and children have been in Lowell, Ky., on a visit.

Mrs. Mary Dean, of the State Normal, spent the holidays in Jessamine.

Mrs. R. C. Hocker, of Stanford, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Phelps.

Miss Anne Bennett Cohen is at home from St. Louis, Mo., and is with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagers.

Mr. Joe Haselden, of Lancaster, was here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gibson have moved into their new home recently purchased by the Turley heirs. They have remodeled the place and modernized it throughout.

The next series of the Lecture Course will be held in the Normal Chapel on the evening of January 11, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Oldham have returned from a visit to the latter's parents in Crittenden.

Miss Nettie Scrivener, of Beren, has been with friends in this city.

Miss Jesse Norton Crutcher, of Nicholasville, is the guest of Miss Sue Cobb.

On Thursday evening Miss Myrne Waggers gave an elegant dinner in honor of Miss Anne Bennett Cohen and her visitors.

The commodious dormitory being erected at the State Normal School for young ladies is nearing completion. This building is complete in all of its appointments, has forty-four large rooms for the accommodation of the

students. The work is being done by T. S. Todd & Co., large contractors of this city. This is only another instance of the energy and push of the president, Dr. J. G. Crahe.

Mrs. Beacham Lackey and their little daughter left Friday for Nicholasville where they will make their home with Mrs. Lackey's mother. Many good wishes follow them.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Turley entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bruce, of Stanford, on Friday evening.

The faculty of the E. K. S. N. gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Keith, on New Year's Day.

Mr. W. S. Fish, of Stanford, a former Madison county man, was in this city on Christmas Day. His friends are always glad to welcome him back.

Miss Lee Prather, the very efficient cashier of W. D. Oldham & Co., has accepted a position with the Phoenix Third National Bank of Lexington and will leave for that city at once. Her departure will be a loss to Itchimond where she has scores of friends.

Mr. Embry Deatherage has been at home for a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Deatherage. Mr. Deatherage has a fine position with the Mason-Hanger Co., and is winning laurels for himself in his chosen field.

Mr. Nat. Brown, who for months has been in a hospital in New York, is at home greatly improved in health. His many friends welcome him back again.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Chenault and pretty daughter, Miss Josephine, have just returned from Mt. Sterling after a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder.

Miss Ellen Gibson Miller has been visiting relatives and friends in the Falls City for the past week.

The next meeting of the Cecilian Club will meet with Mrs. Hale Dean on West Main street, Wednesday. An account of same will be in our next issue.

Miss Elizabeth Hackelford is at home from Washington where she is attending school this year.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hanger and sons spent the Christmas holidays at their beautiful country home, Arling-ton.

Messrs. Harry Rice and Harold Oldham are at home from the Military School at Millersburg.

Mrs. Henry Baugh, nee Miss Margaret Myers, who has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Dave Myers, on High street, returned to her home in Nashville, Sunday.

The teachers and students are back at Madison Institute where school opened on Monday.

Miss Letitia Partridge, one of the very able teachers of the Normal has been quite sick but is now convalescent, much to the gratification of her host of friends.

Mrs. Dr. H. M. Blanton has been in Lexington on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts.

Mrs. Neale Bennett is at home after an absence of some weeks in a Lexington hospital. Her many friends are glad of her recovery and to have her in their midst again where she is a general favorite.

Miss Sue Scrivener has returned to Winchester after spending the holidays with her father, Mr. L. M. Scrivener.

Miss Willis, of Lexington, is the guest of Mrs. W. L. Arnold on Lancaster avenue.

Mr. Frederick Skinner, who will graduate in Admiralty Law from the University of Virginia in June, was the guest last week of Miss Elizabeth Shackelford at her attractive home on Lancaster avenue.

Miss Ullie Moore, the daughter of Col. Dan Moore, of Harrodsburg, and Mr. Simpson, of North Carolina, have been the guests of Miss Callie Miller Shackelford during the holidays.

Miss Russell Stauffer leaves today for the Randolph-Macon School to resume her studies.

The Misses Wood, of Mt. Sterling, have been the guests of Mr. William Wallace on West Main street.

Miss Jane Goodloe, daughter of Col. John D. Goodloe, left Sunday to take up her work again in the Woman's College, Baltimore.

Miss Jeannette Winston Pates has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Midway, Ky.

Mr. Stockton Hume, of Louisville, is visiting his uncle, E. C. Stockton, on Lancaster avenue.

It maketh the heart glad to see the many loads of tobacco that are now being hauled to the local warehouses for sale. It rejoices us to know that the farmer is getting good prices for his products. The sales on the local breaks have been phenomenal. The affairs of these local warehouses are

managed by gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and the service rendered their patrons is fine indeed. Madison feels proud of such institutions. Merit always tells.

Rev. Peyton Adams, formerly of this place, but located in Lawrenceburg, has been visiting relatives in this county. He was accompanied by his family.

The Normal School is looking forward to a very large attendance at the approaching term from all over the state. This school is doing good work and seems to be growing rapidly in favor.

The law firm of Chenault and Chenault have moved their offices to the Oldham Building.

C. C. Wallace & Son, lawyers, have moved their offices to the Oldham Building.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has built a commodious depot on the site of the burned depot on the line of the L. & A. branch road.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is building a large freight depot on its line near the junction of the L. & A. Railroad. It is preparing to enter the city with its L. & A. trains directly through the city instead of having to switch in backwards from its line. This is a much-needed improvement.

Dr. C. E. Smoot is the happy possessor of an Overland car. He finds himself very busy looking after his extensive practice, but riding in such a handsome car will repay him for his labors these frosty days.

Mr. L. M. Whittaker has purchased 235 acres of the blue grass land on Silver Creek. He will not move to it this winter, but will continue to reside in the city on Second street in the Buchanan property.

Mr. Z. T. Itice, who has been living in the country rejuvenating, has returned to the city and will reside on the Summit. He and his family are welcomed back to their home by a host of friends.

Judge W. H. Shackelford was in Louisville last week where he delivered a speech at the banquet given by the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. The Judge is a member of the chapter which was established at Central University of this city. He handled his subject, "Kentucky and the Alpha Tau Omega," gracefully.

Our fellow townsman, Col. John R. Gibson, is a formidable candidate for the office of Collector for the Eighth District. Here's hoping that he may jand the plum. He is a business man of excellent qualifications. If given the appointment the interests of the Government will be well taken care of and he will put and keep the office on the A list.

Mrs. Green B. Turley bought ten shares of the Southern National Bank stock at \$120.30 per share. This was a part of the estate of the late Green B. Turley. This bank has been in operation only a few years and the sale is regarded as a good one.

Andy Turner, colored, has been giving the police some trouble. Last week he was acting in an ugly manner before Policeman Jesse Dykes when Claude Devore, assistant policeman, suspected that he meant personal injury to Mr. Dykes. Devore and Dykes grappled with him and together succeeded in arresting him and took from him a pistol. Turner and others had had a large amount of whisky taken from them by Policeman Dykes and this is supposed to have angered him and filled him with the desire to do Mr. Dykes some injury. The officers locked him in jail.

Miss Letitia Partridge, one of the very able teachers of the Normal has been quite sick but is now convalescent, much to the gratification of her host of friends.

Andy Turner, colored, has been giving the police some trouble. Last week he was acting in an ugly manner before Policeman Jesse Dykes when Claude Devore, assistant policeman, suspected that he meant personal injury to Mr. Dykes. Devore and Dykes grappled with him and together succeeded in arresting him and took from him a pistol. Turner and others had had a large amount of whisky taken from them by Policeman Dykes and this is supposed to have angered him and filled him with the desire to do Mr. Dykes some injury. The officers locked him in jail.

The note-book and diary which the Citizens National Bank is presenting to its patrons is a handsome and useful book. The calendars which they are distributing are exceptionally beautiful and show the taste of an artist in their selection.

The motor bus which made a few spasmodic trips between Itchimond and Lexington has been taken off of that road and put on the road between Lexington and Lancaster. It makes quite a convenient connection between a dry and a wet town.

Mr. H. F. Barker, who formerly resided in this city, but now resides in Lexington, has struck it lucky. He has invented a device by which a rapid calculation, or rather instantaneou method of ascertaining the gross price of tobacco when sold on the brakes. It is on the order of the calculating scales. It is of great service as well as convenience to the farmer and tobacco salesman. We hope that Mr. Barker will realize a handsome fortune from his patent.

A PRIZE WINNER.

Miss Anna Lee Purkis won the large doll offered by Sewell & McElroy. She received the very complimentary vote of 80,348. Her closest competitor was Miss Bessie Parks, who received 67,760, and won a child's piano. The third prize, a small doll, was won by Miss Annie Hacket, who received 55,155 votes. Those who counted the vote and awarded the prizes were Messrs. Jack Wagers, June Baxter and O. Powers. Their awards give entire satisfaction.

Her Preference.
Consistancy, thou art a jewel, but the average woman would rather have a diamond.—Washington Post.

Couldn't Take Prescription.
Physician—"You should seek a higher altitude." Patient—"It always gets me dizzy to travel by airship."

MR. HIGGINS GIVES AWAY COOK-STOVE.

Miss Michel Montgomery won the miniature cook-stove given by our popular furniture dealer, Mr. W. F. Higgins. Miss Mabel is only nine years old and the prize was given to her for having the best picture in the picture coloring contest. There were a large number of contestants and the judges praised some of the work very highly.

RAID.

Capt. Short, Officer S. S. Short and Deputy Marshal Mays made a moon-shine raid that took them to "Happy Top" in Bell county. They captured one shiner, another got away, and the brindle dog bit Mays in the knee and Mays shot the dog and the woman of the ranch threatened to shoot Mays; and take it altogether they had what a Rockcastle man calls "an expens-able time."—Panhandle.

IN THE COURTS.

The following cases appealed from the Madison Circuit Court are on the docket of the Kentucky Court of Appeals for the January term and are set for hearing on the 15th instant:

Chenault vs. Collins & Co.
City of Itchimond vs. Female Institute.

NO SALE.

The property of the late T. J. Scott which was offered for sale last Saturday afternoon was bid up to \$3,010, which bid was refused and the property was withdrawn. The agent, W. A. Langford, thinks that the property is worth much more than this.

PUT THE SCREWS TO HIM.

In Squire J. D. Dykes court last Monday afternoon, Claude Prewitt was tried on the charge of giving whisky to Arthur and Hugh Fritz and Jas. Foster, all infants. He was fined fifty dollars and cost in each case.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Farm Property.

C. W. Jenkins to Jessie M. Tudor, \$7,500.

G. W. West to Mary S. Jenkins, 43A, \$3,900.

P. S. Whitlock to G. C. Burgin, 13A, \$982.

J. M. Prewitt to H. H. Warmouth, 35A, \$2,000.

A. C. Johnson to I. C. Johnson, 16A, Division.

A. C. Johnson to B. S. Johnson, 8A, Division.

Shearer Bros. to Jno. Todd, 42A, \$900.

J. K. Sandlin to W. M. Jones, 45A, \$825.

B. F. Tudor to Wm. Hicklunn, 1000A, \$7,500.

Jas. Casey to W. K. Price, 15A, \$7,575.

Wm. Jones to Harry Hornsby, 17A, \$425.

Lee Abney to J. F. Baldwin, 39A, \$8,000.

F. E. Abney to J. A. Anderson, 17A, \$1,000.

J. J. Moore to Jas. Anderson, 41A, \$3,500.

Ino. Whitaker to Taylor Bogie, 25A, \$500.

CITY LOT IN RICHMOND.

W. L. Arnold to W. H. Sebastian, one-half lot, \$1,000.

Mary D. Lanter to Jno. D. Treadaway, \$1,025.

Annie C. Myers to Nannie Baldwin, \$3,500.

J. B. Stouffer to Eliza Myers, \$1,500.

W. T. Short to Baxter & Baldwin, \$2,750.

Wm. Parkes to Johnson Trib

THE MADISONIAN

GRANT E. LILLY, Ed. and Pub.
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

WE GREET YOU.

No one asked us to begin the publication of the Madisonian. Nor did we ask permission of any one to do so. The wisdom of its publication will be questioned by many. If we fall dismally, the "I told you so's" will have one on us. If we succeed—the original Madisonian's will be a regiment strong.

It has long been our cherished ambition to be the owner and editor of a good country newspaper. This ambition has smoldered for twenty years or more, yet, all this time, 'twas a joyous dream. It is said that two-thirds of our lives are spent in hesitating; the other third, in repenting. We've served the time of "hesitating" and are at the threshold of "repenting." We have the temerity to enter and in so doing, are sustained by the words of the immortal Shakespeare:

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft
might win,
By fearing to attempt."

We fear nothing. Nor have we ever feared. Our hesitancy was based on the laudable grounds that our friends were engaged in this service and that one more organ might tend to their injury. But the great increase in the volume of business at this place, led us to believe that our coming would do them any injury, though we, perchance, may catch a few crumbs that fall from the groaning commercial tables. They are as fine a set of gentlemen as ever shov'd a quill. My peace to and love for them.

We shall refuse to travel in the old beaten paths of country journalism. These wornout methods have reduced the country papers to nothing more than large, mewfled sheets, filled with advertisements and some news. We shall endeavor to run a paper filled with news and things beneficial to the home and at the same time carry some advertisements. We recognize that our inexperience will handicap us for the present, but we trust to your noble generosity of opinion to help us along; and you should remember that a good newspaper, pitched on an exalted plane, will help any community, however enlightened that community may be; and in exchange for our efforts, we should have not only your hearty good will, but some of your business as well.

We do not promise to revolutionize country journalism. We shall try to give in our paper some features not heretofore given by this service. The first page will be devoted to national news; the second to general state news. No advertisements will be allowed on either of these two pages. A busy man is entitled to read the news without having to search for it among flaming advertisements. The other pages will carry advertisements and one of these pages will be devoted to local news; one to social news; one, page for women and children. One, a farmer's page; a religious and temperance page; a page of general literature, containing good, short stories and a serial story; a page for general political news at Frankfort and Washington and as many other pages as may be necessary to carry out the general plan. A paper so conducted will be costly to get out and our only hope of maintaining such a paper, is based on the idea that the people will show sufficient appreciation to give us a liberal subscription. Nor do we fail to remember that sentiment dies aborning from the womb of commercialism and we shall not expect a dollar except for value received.

Politically, the Madisonian will be Democratic. It will be independent in thought and word but very considerate of the opinion of others. The news will be faithfully gathered and reported impartially.

Further than this we say not but will let the Madisonian speak for itself.

In the selection of a name for our paper, we had under consideration many other names suggested to us, but we prefer the name of The Madisonian because it is madisonian in spirit. We name it for the county and its people and we hope to so conduct it that every one will be pleased to refer to it with pride. This is our aim and ambition and we ask for your kindly sympathy and assistance.

IF ASLEEP, WAKE UP.

Never before in the history of the state has there been such a push in railroad circles to reach the great mineral wealth of Eastern Kentucky. This fabulous wealth which has lain dormant for centuries is now being rapidly developed. Millions of dollars are being spent by these great railroad concerns for roads penetrating the mountains. They are the arteries of commerce. Richmond is on the map now and we should use and combine our energies to keep it on the map. We are connected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad by its two great lines to the larger part of the mountains. We are the gateway. This immense traffic could be brought by Richmond to the cities. But will it be so brought? It will not unless Richmond puts forth the proper effort to have it so. We have the location for a great city. It is now an educational center, known far and wide. A little judicious advertising through the medium of the commercial clubs of the country would work wonders in results. The opportunity to reap a rich

harvest was once in the lap of this city. It is said that opportunity knocks but once. We recall the famous lines of Ingalls and of Shakespeare supporting this idea. But we also remember the lines of another author who said that opportunity not only called on some men once, but that it would keep on calling and if they did not let it enter that it would knock the door down and come in any way. But opportunity can be lassoed and it appears that some one has done this for us. Let's find out where it is tied, cut the strings and bring it back. A strong pull with all united in a common purpose to do the best we can for the city, will accomplish great results.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

It is not the purpose of the Madisonian to engage in political brawls. It appears that the senatorial slate is not finished. Madison has not yet been heard from. Governor McCreary has not declared himself a candidate in express words. That he will be a candidate for the office, however, seems reasonably certain. And why should he not declare himself? Has he not redeemed the state politically? What matters it if the parties who supported him in his race for governor are now opposed to him in his senatorial aspirations? Was not their purpose in so doing simply to get the Democratic machinery in their own hands? The overwhelming majority of the people who voted for Governor McCreary did so because it was Governor McCreary who was the candidate and not because of the fact that he was supported by those who now wish to take advantage of the prestige of his great victory. It was the wonderful personality of the Governor that won his victory and not that of some who pose as great leaders and who claimed to be the cause of his victory. It appears to us that he won instead of them, rather than by them.

In this time of great trials of the party in the solution of the pending national questions, Kentucky wants a MAN in the Senate of wide experience in national affairs, a man of unquestioned integrity, ability and force. Such a man is Governor McCreary.

All honor to our distinguished citizen and governor. Madison county will be loyal to him.

A NEW YEAR.

The old year is dead and may all its strife, bitterness and heartaches die with it. May all of its noble purposes grow and bear much fruit. May the people in every land and clime be better enabled to perform the duties of citizenship than ever before. Prosper each and every one, keep all in health and strength, let the lamp of intelligence be the guide for their feet and may each and all see life in newer, brighter light and may they be fortified and strengthened for their tasks by an unmeasurable, sustaining brotherly love and may we all be blessed with the "Corn of strength, the oil of peace and the wine of joy."

You who have prospered greatly the preceding year, remember that the poor we have with us always. Do something to relieve their distress. No doubt that they, too, would have prospered if circumstances had not been against them.

"It snows," cries the school boy, and off he scuds to shoot the shoots.

A COMMENDABLE DEED.

They who give to the poor and needy and bring sunshine and gladness to hearts in gloom should of all people be remembered in the sweet hereafter and stars in the crown of such ministering angels will shine the brightest when the great day of judgment shall have dawned. Women lead in most of the good and charitable deeds and to them should all glory and honor be given. Had it not been for two good Richmond women some 150 of the less fortunate of this city would not have had a good Christmas dinner and in tact they might have had no dinner at all. These women are Madames M. C. Kellogg and Samuel A. Deatherage, and to them the thanks of the community are due. As stated in these columns before, the Elks have heretofore dined poor children on Christmas Day, but this year they chose other methods by which to dispense charity. This meant that many poor children would go hungry on the giddiest day of the year, and Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Deatherage knew it, so they set to work to supply what looked then like the missing link. In her husband Mrs. Kellogg found a most willing helper, and the same was the case in Mrs. Deatherage's home. "My house will furnish the eatables," said Mr. Kellogg; "My husband and I will prepare the meal," replied Mrs. Deatherage, and the dinner was assured. It takes some work to prepare a dinner for 150 people, and hungry ones at that, but Mrs. Deatherage was equal to the occasion and had already proven her ability as a caterer. And the result was, over 100 little children had a splendid dinner in the Masonic Temple on Christmas Day and some 40 or 50 others were furnished with lunches sent to their homes. And besides this, Mr. Kellogg, who made an excellent Santa Claus, gave each child a garment of some kind and a sack well filled with candy and fruits. The day must have been a happy one to the promoters and all others who contributed to the pleasure of those who know so little happiness and whose wants are so numerous. Let those who envied so nobly in the divine enterprise rejoice, for did not

the Master say: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of them, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."—Climax.

We have borrowed from the Climax and print the above with great pleasure. We endorse each and every word of the article. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Do acts of kindness, not dream them all day long,

And thus make life death and that vast forever one ground, short song."

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.

While the bells ring out the old year and usher in the new, would our hearts but be attuned to their music sweet and true, Could we but know our strivings and our labor ne'er are vain, That he will send the sunbeam just as surely as the rain.

If our faith could just be stronger we were sure to reach the goal And our purpose pure and lofty to lift some fallen soul, The hearts we here might gadden by a word or kindly smile, And the pathway now so thorny be all rose-strewn after while,

Then let us cease repining while the golden hours speed fast, Sow the seed of love and kindness for the harvest at last, And he who loves the sparrow will keep watch over thee, And anchor safe your little bark with in Eternity.

CHURCH NOTES.

CHURCH DONATION.

One of the things worth while during the Christmas week was the beautiful spirit of giving manifested by the work of the churches in our city.

On Christmas eve various committees were appointed to meet and take charge of the liberal donations sent in to be distributed among the poor. These contributions consisted of money, provisions, clothing and toys, and did much to brighten the homes and relieve the suffering of the unfortunate of our town.

All honor to these Christian people who assisted in the Master's work.

The Rev. Marshall, of Richmond, has been called to preach every second and fourth Sundays at the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church. Dr. Marshall is one of the oldest and best ministers in this county and at one time was the pastor of the Richmond Christian Church. Last Sunday he filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond. Dr. Scanlon was absent on account of the illness of his venerable mother at her home in Virginia.

A revival began on Thursday evening at the Presbyterian Church. An interesting program has been arranged and all are cordially invited to be present.

The Ladies' Missionary Circle of the Christian Church met with Mrs. R. E. Miller at her home on Water street on Thursday afternoon.

The Church of Christ Scientist will hold their regular meeting Sunday at 11 a.m. Mid-week service Wednesday at 7:30. Subject for this week, "God."

On New Year's Day Mrs. A. R. Burnam entertained the C. W. R. M. of the Christian Church in her usual graceful manner.

The First Christian Church is nearing completion and bids fair to be one of our handsomest edifices and the congregation hopes to hold services in it early in the spring.

Crosette to Kill Dandelions.

John Lang, superintendent of City Park, who has been fighting the pest for many years, recommends crosette again this year for killing dandelions on private lawns. It should be squirted from a small oil can, about eight or ten drops into the top of the plant. If a small one, but if a large dandelion the head should be trimmed off and the crosette injected into the crown of the root. It should be applied only when the grass is dry, and care should be taken to keep it off the grass, though of course this cannot be entirely avoided. If the grass should be burned slightly the spot will grow over inside of a season. The crosette follows the root of the dandelion clear to its base and burns it so badly that it can never come up again.—Denver Municipal Facts.

Quite Unique.

Ray T. Baker, warden of the Nevada penitentiary, is abolishing, with success, all the brutalizing rules of the old-time prison system. Mr. Baker's prisoners lead healthy, industrious lives. They study and they work, and on leaving prison they engage in honest labor. "Our institution," Mr. Baker said to a reporter, "isn't much like a reformatory I once visited in my youth. 'A very strange thing happened in this reformatory back in '89,' a warden said to me. 'Yes? And what was that?' I asked. 'One of our prisoners,' he replied, 'reformed—'

Overcome Indolence First.

"The first step in the discipline of the mind is the overcoming of indolence. This is the easiest step, and until it is perfectly accomplished, the other steps cannot be taken.—James Allen.

WEDDING BELLS

Married December 19th.

Nineral G. Todd to Alice Combs.

Married December 21st.

W. L. Pinkerton to Belle Van Winkle.

Hanilton Masters to Gene Murphy.

Charles L. King to Grace Ramsey.

Married December 22.

Forrest Riddle to Dara G. Taylor.

Married December 23.

B. H. Hickman to Nellie L. Shockley.

Lemuel C. Rowles to Mildred English.

Riram Shanks to Vickey Davis.

Floyd Garrett to Dilia Hensley.

W. J. Coyle to Christians Reynolds.

Jas. F. Horn to Lucy Grimes.

Married December 24.

John L. Wyley to Ida Proctor.

Francis J. Pigg to Mittie Spruill.

James Gayport to Tessie Richardson.

Ollie Skinner to Lilly Settle.

Harry Pritchard to Mabel Martin.

Albert Golden to Fannie B. Sewell.

Henry Roberts to Daisy Mullins.

J. H. Green to Lilly Hunter.

Married December 26.

James Ray to Addie Plieder.

Everett Harris to Minnie Foster.

Dee Taylor to Gertrude Ross.

James Lewlis to Lucy Hopkins.

James Jackson to Fannie Alfred.

Married December 27.

Shelby Riddell to Gertrude White.

Gerald Riddell to Norn White.

Wm. Taylor Wimbush to Julia Riddell.

Frank Frazier to Eva Hutchinson.

J. W. Hagan to Hattie Tayley.

Married December 31.

Luther Kindred to Kandis Coyle.

Married January 2.

Nathan Evans to Clarissa Johnson.

BIRTHS

On Monday last last body of Miss Annie Cosby, sister of J. E. Cosby, of this city, was brought here for burial. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by Rev. G. W. Crutchfield.

Miss Maggie McCord died at her home, near this city, the week before Christmas. She was a lovely Christian woman, and her death is a severe blow to her family. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Will Deatherage and Mrs. Ernest Parrish, and two brothers, Mr. D. A. and J. H. McCord. Dr. E. B. Barnes, of the Christian Church, conducted the funeral services.

Mr. Thomas C. Robinson, of Winchester, Ky., died of acute heart trouble last Friday night. He was the father-in-law of Mr. G. W. Pickels, Jr., who formerly resided here. Mr. Robinson stood high in business circles.

Mrs. Anna R. Sale, who formerly lived in this county, died at her home in Sherman, Tex., on the 12th of December. She was 94 years of age. When her sister, Mrs. Watts, who was 90 years old, heard of her death, she exclaimed, "Oh, if I could only go with her!" In five days thereafter she died.

A handsome boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bogard last week. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincenzo Ricci are the proud parents of a pretty daughter, who came to them as a Christmas present.

Death Notices

One of the landmarks of the city has been called to his reward. Mr. L. O. Schmidt, who has lived in this city for many years was stricken with paralysis a week ago and his condition was such as to give no hope for his recovery. He was in failing health, which, coupled with his extreme age, made it impossible for him to recover. His death came while surrounded by his two daughters, Miss Kate and Laura Schmidt, the only survivors of his immediate family. He leaves a sister Mrs. Owen McKeith of this city.

At one time he conducted a large carriage factory very successfully in this city. He was burned out three times without any insurance to recoup him. For many years he has been connected with the Midkiff Carriage works where he was a valuable man, performing all of his manifold duties faithfully.

Mr. Schmidt was a Christian gentleman in every sense of the word and it always made you feel good to associate with him. He, on one occasion, opened his house as a hospital to the wounded soldiers on both sides of the late unpleasantness and he and his family ministered to their wants.

He was a devout member of the Catholic Church and was one of the first trustees of this church in this city.

He was buried in the Richmond Cemetery. "Peace be to his ashes," and tender and loving sympathy to his survivors.

Woodpecker's Hearing.

It is not easy to explain why woodpeckers select one tree rather than others of the same kind in the forest upon which to begin their operations, or why they attack one side of a tree, and leave the other untouched. Commonly it will be found, no doubt, that worms or ants are concealed beneath the point selected and that the woodpecker is guided in his search by the sense of hearing.

Mrs. Blunderby Talks.

FADS AND FANCIES of FASHION

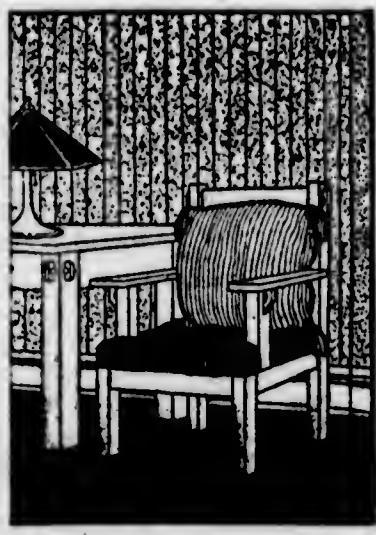
BRIGHT SPOT IN HOME

LIVING ROOM SHOULD BE KEPT ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE.

That Gathering Places for Family
Should Be Homely and Cheery
Is a Matter of First
Importance.

A living room is always at the cross-roads. When your son or daughter wanders into it in an obviously restless frame of mind it is due to an instinctive desire to find something there interesting or amusing enough to warrant staying at home, writes Roger Fulton in the New York Tribune. The preference is always for staying at home primarily. But if the interest—the invitation—is lacking there are always other places to go. The living room is the one place in the house where the family can be brought together and huddled together. I often wonder if we realize just how much effect the appearance of home may have on the child and on his being satisfied to stay there. When child resents having to stay in because "there is nothing to do" there is something radically wrong with his surroundings.

One sometimes sees a living room that looks like the typical doctor's reception room—stiff, formal and cold,



Too Much Stiffness.

lacking all the warmth of some attractive personality. Everything looks newly bought, and is so stiffly arranged that one is almost afraid to sit down for fear of disarranging something. This type of room is hopeless. It is torture for a guest to spend half an hour there. How could the family be expected to live there? The other extreme in the living room that is entirely dominated by some member of the family to the exclusion of every one else. This type of room is if possible worse than the other.

Attractive ways of furnishing and decorating the living room are without limit. But, though everything in the room is newly bought, one's first endeavor should be to avoid the appearance of newness and "unuseness"—make it look lived in at once. Of equal importance is the artificial lighting. In providing lights, a glare must be avoided if the room is to retain any charm of appearance. On the other hand, it must not be so dark

and gloomy that it is impossible to read in it without injuring the eyes. In the older apartments and houses, where there are only the middle lights in the room, the only way of solving this difficulty is by the use of table lamps. These should be selected in view of their usefulness, as well as their decorative merit. Good looking and practical lamps are made for both electricity and gas, as well as for oil. Few "city bred" persons realize the real value of a good oil lamp for reading, or the cheerfulness that it's light adds to the living room.

SELECT BOUQUET WITH CARE

Corsage Ornament of Sumptuous Importance to Make or Mar the Costumes Worn Today.

The woman who collected the fascinating little compact bunches of flowers last year is now hesitating between them and the large single flowers.

The tiny bunches of roses, forget-me-nots and pansies have been replaced with single blossoms of velvet and silk or clusters of one variety.

The modish woman, when choosing the flowers to tuck in her stole or bodice, always bears in mind that it must be in season. At present she wears two or three china asters, a single chrysanthemum or a bunch of mountain-ash berries.

These resemble a cluster of gleaming rubies against a suit of gray, black or blue velvet. The touch of vivid color is an absolute necessity this winter, and many costumes depend entirely on the corsage bouquet for this.

English violets give a lovely touch to gray and prune-colored gowns. They can be excellent imitations of the flowers, or made of narrow ribbon combined with green leaves. One clever woman uses the real leaves with ribbon flowers, which wilt slightly and give an excellent idea of the natural flowers.

Maidenhair fern is being combined with the corsage bouquet now. It softens any vivid color and blends with a gown in a very desirable manner. The real fern can be preserved, by the way, for days if the ends are burned off, thus forcing the sap up into the leaves. Asparagus fern is also a good addition to a silk flower.

Lilles of velvet, orchids of silk and velvet roses in any of the swirled or petal forms vie with the small cluster flowers that are massed in bunches for a color effect.

Tinting Laces.

A weak solution of permanganate of potash will tint laces that deep shade of ecru so much used at present.

It must be carefully dissolved, otherwise it will produce stains which are impossible to remove.

Test the dye with a small piece of muslin before dipping the lace. If the color is too deep, dilute the solution until the required hue is obtained. Never allow the lace to remain in the dye; simply dip it in and out again.

Tea or a solution of coffee is excellent to tint laces. The latter produces the fashionable string color.

Lace trimmings to match the material of the frock are much used this season.

With two or three simple colors even an amateur can produce good results.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES

Cheap handkerchiefs for school children can be made out of sheer lawn or India linen dresses.

Some of the most exquisite modern point lace is made in the Vienna schools by trained peasant labor.

Crocheted bedspreads are the fashion again. One of the prettiest patterns is formed of blocks crocheted together and may be made of carpet warp or a coarse white twisted crocheted cotton.

A practical overall apron has the sleeves reaching to the wrist and is cut slightly square at the neck, fastening at the back. Many people are having these in a light make of silk or wool to slip over a good dress when housekeeping and to save the trouble of too many changes of attire.

When sewing buttons on, if a narrow piece of tape is threaded through the button and a small hole pierced through the article and the tape drawn through and the ends of the tape stitched down flat on the wrong side, the button will be found to last as long as the article.

Cheerful thread and sewing silk are dangerous economies, and it is better to use such for basting and coarse hand sewing and have the best for machine sewing. Breaking thread or thread that knots is maddening, and silk that fades and breaks after it is sewed on the goods wastes one's time and ruins the temper.

Lace Jabots.

Many of the newest large jabots are composed of three and four different kinds of laces. Cluny, French tulie, Irish crochet and shadow lace may all be combined with good effect.

STRIKINGLY NOVEL



Ruby velvet tricorn, edged with black Persian lamb, and trimmed with side aligretta.

Brocaded Evening Cloaks.

A popular material for evening cloaks this season is brocaded velvet, sometimes closely resembling in appearance and design the stamped velvet so widely used some years ago for upholstering furniture. The colors of these cloaks are often very brilliant, cobalt blue for example, trimmed with white fox; rose pink, trimmed with white panno and dark skunk, or bright mustard yellow.

A coat in material of the last named hue has a collar which at the back is so deep that it falls below the waist, where a strap holds it in place.

Use of Ostrich Feathers



The directoire ruff made of ostrich feathers has been decidedly successful although it is not always becoming. It is smart and when worn to match the hat trimming or the gown is one of the most effective finishing touches.

These ruffs came in early in Paris and have been made in all colors to be worn with visiting or promenade gowns. They are good in the natural ostrich colors and in some of the rich, soft hues are particularly brilliant and handsome. The ruffs are made of long or short flues and finished with long loops and ends of velvet or silk ribbon.

Perhaps it was their success which has brought in such an array of ostrich boas and muffs for midwinter wear. In these the natural ostrich and the light tints in colors show to best advantage.

Ostrich combined with mabrebut, or mabrebut trimmed with ostrich supply the most beautiful of muffs and neck pieces for evening wear. They are made up in all the light tints, in all white and the natural colors.

The ostrich hand trimmings used on bat brim edges and French plumes on the millinery worn with these muffs and boas sets are placed in a setting where they show to best advantage. In fact, a plain gown is toned up by such accessions to the point of distinction. It is almost overdone because the attention is focused on the neck and headress.

JULIA BOTTONLEY.

FASHIONS SPRING WILL BRING

From Present Outlook There Are to Be Many Changes From the Prevailing Styles.

The spring maid of 1913 is to be straight front, straight back, hipless and curveless. If fashionably attired, she will look like a straight line, with an oblique line at the tops, said oblique line being her hat, according to the latest bulletins sent out by the suit and cloak makers' conventions in Chicago.

Skirts are to be perfectly straight, looking like an envelope. Jackets are to be the same. Narrow skirts will prevail, hence they will be slashed so that the wearer may move with some degree of safety. The slash may be in the back, front or side. The slash will extend to a point just below the knee and will be skilfully concealed by pleats.

For plump, round women, who can not wear the positively straight lines, the fashion-makers have taken a lesson from the unspeakable Turk. For plump women there will be skirts of the voluminous, sheet-like robe of the desert roamer, drawn tightly about the ankles and full at the top. Oriental colors also will be drawn upon heavily in the new styles.

Returning to the slender woman, jackets will be cut on the same straight lines as the skirts. The cut-away pattern will prevail, and this calls for some decoration to fill in the front. For this purpose there will be a waistcoat, exactly like a man's vest, to finish the open coat. The spring coats will be striking of stripes and checks, the one finding the most favor among designers being the "rah-rah" 40 inches long, made of cream goods with a tan stripe.

METALLIC LACES IN FAVOR

Beautiful Combinations That Outdo the Real Thing Have Been Turned Out by the Designers.

While fabric laces are important and never out of fashion, as accessories to dress, this season they will be outshone by the metallic laces, which are one of its distinctive features. In pattern these follow many of the designs of the fabric laces, besides having some that are peculiar in themselves. Gold lace is so rich in combination with the colors now in fashion that it probably will hold first place despite the rumors that silver was to be the first of fashion's favorites in the line. A lovely evening gown has a deep painted gold lace over an apricot satin skirt just below an overdress of embroidered chiffon, and the same lace is used to form the upper part of the bodice, extending over the upper of the arm to form short sleeves. Very often a slight touch of gold lace will bring out most effectively the color of a gown. One made of one of the new shades of red baubles only a tiny vest of gold lace, but it gives character to the entire gown.

Suade Collar Set.

In every color, but particularly in gray and in vivid scarlet, collar, cuff and belt sets are being produced. The material used is suede and the collar and cuffs are of the old-world round-head pattern. The collar turns down and the cuffs turn up, while the belt is straight and excessively neat. To be worn with the country tweed or serge suit the new sets are admirably adapted.

New Waists.

Many of the new waists combine broad revers with the new Kober pierce collar, and they are very becoming to nearly every kind of figure.

Social Forms and Entertainments



Questions From "Rosybud."

I found your questions and answers last Sunday. I did not know they were in there until a friend of mine told me about them. I think they are nice for young folks to read.

I have been going with a girl twenty years old, but she seems to be no older than myself (I am thirteen). We always went with the boys together, but we married recently, and do you think it all right for me to go to theaters at night alone with a boy. My mother does not approve of me having company very much. Do you think it any harm for a boy to kiss a girl? I suppose you think I am rather a flirt, but I just wanted your opinions on it. I hope you won't think I have asked too many questions.—Rosybud.

A mother is perfectly right who disapproves of a thirteen-year-old girl going alone at night to the theater. Don't do it and don't allow boys to kiss you. It is decidedly common and ill-bred and no boy of good birth and breeding who has the least respect for the girl asks her to do it, so I hope you are going with that kind of a boy you had better stop.

The Correct Answer.

Please state in your column the meaning of "R. S. V. P." and bow to reply to this invitation:

MRS. J. M. SMITH

MRS. R. T. JONES

At Home

February Twenty-second

Three O'clock

R. S. V. P. "500."

To whom should answer be addressed?—Mrs. W.

The meaning of "R. S. V. P." is in English, "The favor of a reply is requested, if you please;" the French is "Repondez s'il vous plaît." It is used to remind us that hostesses wish an answer to their invitations. In the case you mention, regret or accept to the one whose name heads the list, as it is probably at her home where the reception will be held.

For a Bride-Elect.

I am a young girl of twenty and of very limited means. I have a very dear friend who is going to be married. Could you please suggest something that I might give in her honor. I enjoy your columns immensely.—M. R. J.

Surely, entertain for your friend. Just because your purse is a bit light is no reason for not giving good times to others. Ask the girls to bring a dish towel apiece and mark the same for the bride-elect, then about five o'clock serve a tray with tea and two kinds of sandwiches, add candle and salted nuts and you will have sufficient, and girls love these cosy times.

Names for Girls' Club.

Would you kindly suggest a few names for a social club of girls ranging from the age of fifteen to seventeen years?—Poppy.

One of the dearest lot of girls I know, who meet as a little club, call themselves the "Happy Hearts," so I think perhaps this name will just suit you.

Concerning a Wedding.

At a wedding should the groom's attendant deliver to the pastor who performs the ceremony the wedding fees when the marriage certificate is given him, or after the ceremony is over?

Please accept my thanks for your answer through your paper.—A Constant Reader.

Give the minister the fee when the business is settled, just before the ceremony, for usually there is no good opportunity afterwards.

Initials Always Proper.

Is silver to be given a bride always engraved with the initials of her maiden name? Is her first name permissible to use?—M. L.

Yes, both silver and linen bear the initials of the bride. Near and dear friends sometimes use the first name, and sometimes a pet cognomen is engraved on a personal gift. This is done on silver picture frames, which are much in vogue at present, presumably to hold the husband-elect's photograph.

To Miss "Brown Eyes."

Begin your letter "Dear Mr. Blank." It is much better than to use his first name until you become more intimate friends, and sign yourself "Sincerely yours."

I think the elderly man can give you something costly without its being jewelry, but of course that is for you and your family to decide.

I see no harm in writing to the friend you mention after he writes to you first.

KEEPING FACE FRESH

Cosmetic Waters Indispensable for the Toilet.

For the Worried Woman a Little, Massaged into the Scalp, Will Be Found to Have a Magical Effect.

Refreshing toilet waters are a real necessity for the woman of dainty habits and many of these cosmetic waters can be prepared at home with little effort and without great expense. Nothing is more agreeable than a spray of cosmetic water after the tub bath at the close of a tiresome day. A little aromatic water dabbed on the face and neck will freshen one up wonderfully and often will prevent the tired drawn look which is very detrimental to beauty.

The business woman and the professional woman, whose daylight hours are spent in office or school or studio, will find it an excellent plan to keep a bottle of toilet water handy and two or three times during the day rub a little over the temples and on the back of the neck and on the bands. A little of the fragrant water massaged into the scalp will sometimes have a magical effect when the head feels heavy and the wits dull.

Some of the best of the purchased waters are violet, lavender, orange and elder flower, but the mixtures for home preparation possess a charm for the woman who likes to be individual in her toilet accessories, and the combination of the different ingredients brings out some very dainty odors.

One of the very delightful toilet waters and one which is really valuable for its tonic effect, is made from simple garden herbs. If these herbs can be procured in the fresh state the results will be more satisfactory, but if not, the dried ones will answer. The formula calls for one ounce of lavender flowers, three-quarters of an ounce each of the fresh tops of thyme rosemary, rue, sage and mint; one dram each of calamus, nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon, all of which should be bruised; one dram of camphor, two ounces of alcohol and one quart of strong white wine vinegar. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, add to the vinegar and put all the herbs and spices into the liquid; let it stand for ten days, then filter through the porous paper especially used for such purposes.

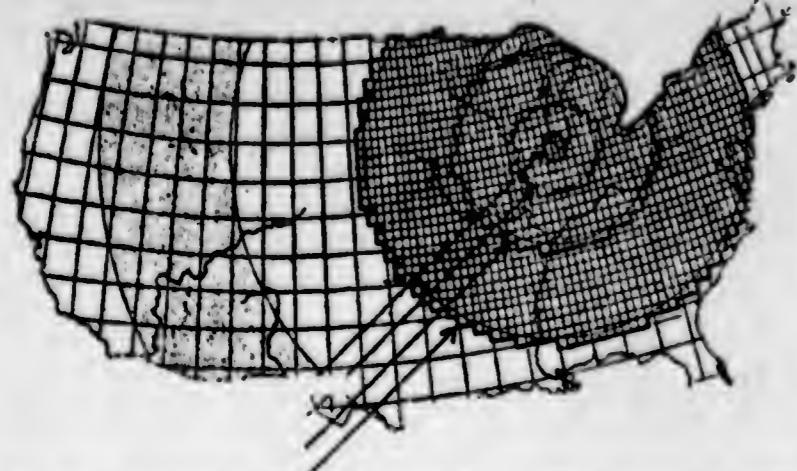
An excellent violet water can be made by simply emptying an ounce bottle of the toilet extract into a pint of the best alcohol and shaking the mixture till it is well blended. The same process, using any other scent, will answer the purpose, and lilac, crabapple and heliotrope are all desirable. Heliotrope water is made from one-half pint of orange-flower water, four drams of coarsely powdered vanilla, one-half dram essence of ambergris, six drops oil of bitter almonds and the same amount of oil of cassia, and one quart of spirits of wine. Let stand for ten days, then filter through the porous paper especially used for such purposes.

Common cologne water requires one and one-half fluid ounces of oil of lavender, one-half ounce oil of rosemary, one ounce oil of lemon, twenty drops oil of cinnamon and one gallon alcohol. Mix well and bottle for use.

These are all good formulas and will prove satisfactory no matter which one is chosen.

Patay.—You will find that many cases of baldness are

WORKING OF THE NEW PARCELS POST



Map Showing How Charges Are Determined by Zones With City as Center.

Table of Comparative Rates

The parcel post went into effect on January 1. Packages weighing as much as eleven pounds may be sent through the postoffice department. The table below gives the comparative cost between the parcels post and the express companies' charges for packages of different weights.

WITHIN CINCINNATI POSTOFFICE DISTRICT.

	1-lb	2-lb	3-lb	4-lb	5-lb	6-lb	7-lb	8-lb	9-lb	10-lb	11-lb
Parcels post	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15
Express .....	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.30	.30
Within first zone of fifty miles radius of Cincinnati, outside of postoffice district.											
Parcels post .....	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.30	.30
Express, to Dayton, O., .25 .26 .25 .25 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Within second zone, 51 to 150 miles.											
Parcels post .....	.08	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19
Express to Indianapolis, Ind. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Within 300 miles radius, beyond 150-mile zone.											
Parcels post .....	.07	.12	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.42	.47	.52	.57
Express to Chicago, Ill. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Within 600 miles radius, beyond 300-mile zone.											
Parcels post .....	.10	.18	.28	.37	.45	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91	1.00
Express, to New York. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Within 1,000 miles radius, beyond 600 miles.											
Parcels post .....	.09	.15	.22	.30	.37	.45	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91
EXP. to Salt Lake City. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Within 1,400 miles radius, beyond 1,000 miles.											
Parcels post .....	.10	.18	.28	.37	.45	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91	1.00
Express, to Tampa, Fla. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Beyond 1,800 miles radius, beyond 1,400 miles.											
Parcels post .....	.11	.21	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.82	.91	.101	1.21
EXP. to San Francisco. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											
Beyond \$1,800 miles radius.											
Parcels post .....	.12	.24	.35	.48	.60	.72	.82	.96	1.08	1.20	1.32
EXP. to Portland, Ore. .25 .26 .25 .26 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .30 .30											

Cincinnati, O.—Uncle Sam's New Year's gift to the people of this state was the parcels post, which went into effect New Year's day. On that day all manner of articles were sent through the mails, from a pitchfork to a baseball for the manager of the Cincinnati Reds. Merchants have been quick to avail themselves of the parcels post, and in many of the post-offices the supply of special stamps have already been exhausted and Washington requested to ship a new supply.

No Postage Stamps.

Ordinary postage stamps will not carry a package in the parcels post. Special stamps will be necessary and they can be had in all denominations from 1 to 12 cents. All denominations will be of one color, terra cotta red, but the "postage due" stamp indicating that insufficient postage was put on at the sending point, will be black. So, whenever a man sees a postman approaching with a package carrying a black stamp he'd better begin to dig. He's going to pay out some money. There will be a method of distinguishing high postage stamps and low post postage one at a glance, however, for the denominations up to and including 4 cents will picture methods of transportation, while those above the four-cent rate will show grades of post-office employees in uniform and performing some detail of their duties. Parcels post stamps will be somewhat larger than the regulation letter stamps. One detail of the sending of a package must not be forgotten. The name and address of the sender must be legibly written on the outside of the package, along with the name and address of the person to whom the package is sent. Another important feature relates to the bulk of packages. None shall be more than 72 inches, length and girth combined. To ascertain this, one should measure the package lengthwise and then run the tape around it. These measurements added together must not exceed 72 inches.

Fragile Articles.

Fragile articles, including millinery, toys, musical instruments and articles of glass in whole or in part, must be securely packed and marked "fragile." Articles that may not be sent by parcels post include intoxicating liquors of all kinds, poisons, poisonous animals, insects or reptiles, explosives of every kind; inflammable articles, including matches; internal machines; pistols or revolvers; disease germs;

A Communion Sermon

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS, D. D.
Director of Bible Course of the Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—What mean ye by this service?
—Exodus 12:26.



The chapter in which this text is found sets forth the detailed arrangements of the Passover. It is assumed that the children, observing this preparation, would ask their parents what was meant by it. In answering the children the parents were thus afforded a good opportunity of stating to the

child the facts in connection with their redemption from bondage. So today, in like manner, the Lord's supper is often the means of arousing questions in the minds of both children and adults. What is the Communion service? What does it represent? What truth does it teach? In answering these questions the Christian affords an opportunity of stating the facts of the Christian faith.

First, the Communion commemorates a fact of history. One can take boat or train and soon arrive at Calvary. He may climb this hill and reach its summit where once stood the cross on which Jesus Christ died. No intelligent person will deny the historicity of the fact of Christ's death.

Second, the Communion is a fact of Christmas. True, Jesus died, but what did he die for? Here Christian faith declares itself by answering, "He died for our sins." The question of sin must be dealt with, its debt must be paid, the divine wrath against it must be appeased, some ground must be found upon which a righteous God may deal in mercy and pardon with sinful man. The Communion table tells us that all this has been accomplished in the death of Christ. It acknowledges the reality of both sin and death, and relates these two great facts in the death of Christ. In the words of Jesus we say, "This cup is the New Testament in my blood, shed for the remission of sins." Preachers may deny the vicarious atonement of Christ; the pulpit may be silent touching the substitutionary character of Christ's death, but this table has proclaimed since Christ's death and will proclaim until he comes the fact that he died for our sins; that

"Bearing shame and scoffing rude,
Sealed my pardon with His blood;
Sealed my pardon with His blood
Hallelujah. What a Savior!"

The Communion is a fact of prophecy. "As oft as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come." A fact of history, a fact of prophecy—that the Communion links itself to the past, present and future. It reminds us of our Lord, who, while present in spirit, is absent in body, and assures us that he will some day come again personally and visibly to this earth. There are two pledges for Christ's second coming: The resurrection (Acts 17:31), the pledge to the world; the Lord's supper (1 Cor. 11:28), the pledge to the church. The Communion table is aglow with hope and promise; it constantly preaches the second coming of Christ. Every time we gather around this table we should look forward with joy to that glorious day when we shall see not only our blessed Lord, but also "Those whom we have loved long since and lost awhile."

"When from loved ones we are parted,
And our eyes are dimmed with tears—
Almost feel we broken-hearted,
As we struggle with our fears,
But, it will not be forever,
We shall meet them all at home;
Separations will then be over;
They are only 'Till He come."

The Communion is a fact of memorial. Jesus said, "Do this in remembrance of me." The Communion is to be a tangible reminder to us of our Lord. Slight helps memory. How the mementoes we have of our loved ones remind us of them, of what they were to us, and of our love for them. We so soon forget what we do not see. Is it not strange that of all that Jesus did when he was here upon the earth the one thing he would have us remember was not his life—wondrous as that was, nor like miracles—startling as they were, not even his resurrection—convincing as it was of all supernatural claims, but his death. The Communion table is a memorial of that death, and every time we gather around it we please the Master by doing that last thing he asked his disciples to do in remembrance of him. The mother goes to the bureau and from the drawer she takes two little shoes. They are simple, and plain, and worn; they have no commercial value, but, oh, what a flood of memories they bring to her heart and mind and soul as she thinks of the one who has died! Let us not forget our Master; he will not forget us.

"Help me, dear Savior, Thee to own
And ever faithful be;
And when Thou sittest on Thy throne
Dear Lord, remember me."

WIN BY KINDNESS

Is the Inspiration That Challenges the Affection of All to Whom It Is Shown.

THE grace of kindness, how indispensable it is to the completion of any human character! When Constable asked Turner to look at one of his pictures and tell him what was wrong with it, the great landscape artist peered at it for a time, then ran a rippling line of brush-work right across the canvas and made it live. Such a master touch on the character of a man is this added grace of kindness.

The inspiration of a kind heart. Derived of this virtue, the strength of the giant becomes an engine of wild brutality. The more vigorous and forceful the man is, the more damage he is likely to do in his ruthless course through life unless redeemed by the inspiration of a kind heart. And under the influence of kindness the most harsh of men will reveal traits of humanity with which he would never have been credited. By Marie Antoinette in her miserable prison there stood every day one of the soldiers of the revolution. He had watched the sad face of the discovered queen, and her miseries touched his soul to pity. During the hot days of that summer he went to buy for the helpless woman a melon from one of the fruit-sellers of the streets. When he told the rude virago from whom he purchased it that it was for the queen, she plucked the best from her stall and handed it to him, saying: "Ah, well, one woman may at least do this for another. I shall take no payment for it."

To Those in Authority.

That authority which is heretofore of kindness may be effective in maintaining discipline, but will never get the best service from subordinates. It is not the fear of the knot which will make the bravest soldier. Men may be dragged into silence, but for the devotion which counts dent a triflce, for the valor which hesitates at no peril, there must be the belief that the commander cares for them and has their welfare before his mind. Whoever would manage men must find his claim to control them on their belief that he is affected by their anxieties and takes delight in their well-being.

To goodness this quality is indispensable, but which fails to create affection. It is rigid as a marble pillar and cold as the polar seas. It never deviates from the plain path, knows nothing of the vagaries of weaker men, and cannot understand the appeal of penitence for compassion. Such goodness repels rather than attracts. It may move us to a sullen awe, but will never weaken our hearts to love. Kindness alone can create that

flame.

I hear it said that we are becoming dangerously sentimental. This insistence on the milder virtues is said to be imperiling the virile qualities of the race. I see no signs of degeneration in that direction. Nature is too strongly allied to the brute beast to permit us to grow at once into gentle saints. All the barriers that we can erect are needed to keep out the tide of fierce passion. It is not less hut more of this generous spirit that we require.

Endure Only by Religion.

Moral qualities must be rooted in religious experiences. What is the genesis of this quality in the soul? Let us admit that it may be found without religion. Accident of birth, a happy geniality of temper, immunity from the more pressing ills of life, may aid in its production. Are there not those so fortunately balanced in mind and body that the storms of the soul seem to them unknown? Are there not others whose days seemed passed in quiet harborage, immune from the troubles which others are compelled to meet? Yet, these people can be found. But we must not go to them for guidance. We might as well ask Crusoe for information about the Plague. Moral qualities are not to be found in the accidents of birth or temper; they must be rooted in religious experience if they are to endure.

The grace of kindness springs from the love of God for man. That forgiveness which has come to us so freely through Christ must move us to the exercise of pity for the weak and suffering. Challenging a return of that love, asking us to love God because he has first loved us, it leads us easily to entertain toward men that affection by which we ourselves have benefited.

This quality will show itself in a considerate thoughtfulness for others. One of the poorest apologies for our cruelty is our own lack of thought. It is no justification for the bitter word that you did not recognize its bitterness. Speech was given to heal wounds, not to make them fester. The harsh dogmatism which recognizes no difference of opinion, and beats down all opposition, cannot coexist with a true kindness of spirit.—Rev. Arthur C. Hill.

Blessed Thought.

It is a blessed thought that from our childhood God has been laying his fatherly hands on us, and always in benediction. When this feeling is awakened, the heart beats with a pulse of thankfulness. Every gift has its return of praise, . . . and all our whole life is thereby drawn under the light of his countenance and is filled with a gladness, serenity, and peace which only thankful hearts can know.—Rev. H. E. Manning.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. REILLY, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 12

MAN THE CROWN OF CREATION

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:26, 27; 2:7-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—"God created man in his own image." Gen. 1:27.

Ten times the words, "and God" appear in the first chapter of Genesis. God spoke, and 'twas done. Now all is in readiness earth and heaven await his word, "and God said let us make man." It would seem as though a conference was being held before this momentous event. The "let us make" is full of suggestion. That each person of the Tribe God-head was present in creation we saw in last week's lesson, and it is here still further indicated by the plural form of the Hebrew noun for the name of God. But what pattern similar to follow in the making of man? Surely only the highest and best, hence "in the image of God." This does not necessarily mean the physical image, but rather the intellectual and spiritual image of God, see Col. 3:10, Eph. 4:24, John 5:25. God who is spirit (John 4:25) does manifest himself in material form (see Phil. 2:6, Isa. 6:14) and similar passages, and this form resembles the human. But this "image" (likeness) has been blurred and marred by sin, James 3:9. It was, however, perfectly seen in the perfect Man, Christ Jesus, see Cor. 4:4, Heb. 1:2, 3.

Science at a Pause.

How God created man we are not told, except that he was "formed of the dust of the ground," and to this day the bodies of men and of animals consist of the very same elements as the soil which forms the earth upon which they dwell. It is yet to be proved that man came from the lower animals, and it is a scientific secret that at this point the real leaders of science are at n/a pause. The dust of our bodies is the same as yonder stars, as the lily of the field, as that which kings and queens are made.

But still there are higher heights, for God breathed into this man his own spirit, verse 7, and from this union of the body and spirit man became a living soul. Man is the connecting link between the material and the infinite, by the physical he is related to lower nature and by the spiritual he is related to God.

If the theory of the rehabilitation of this earth after the destruction of the pre-adamite races is true (chap. 1:12-13), we now see God in his wondrous grace preparing a place for man's especial abode, vv. 8, 9, 15-24.

The two accounts of creation in the first and second chapters of Genesis are not contradictory

SERIAL STORY

The Women's Candidate

Copyright 1912, Western Newspaper Union
CHAPTER I.

You have felt the thrill of the chase? Your pulses have leaped like an arrow at the yip, yip of the dogs in close pursuit? You have dashed madly over fences, taking the hurdles without regard to personal danger as the prey suddenly sprang from its covert and whisked swiftly into the hazel brush ahead? You—but wait!

Fancy! Did you ever behold ten pretty, vivacious little-limbed young women chasing a handsome man—a perfect stranger—through a dogwood swamp, their dresses swirling high above pretty ankles, their baying, shrieks of hysterical laughter?

"Catch him! Catch him!" shrilled a slender blonde to the leading lady running ahead with an athletic stride, her head and shoulders back, her hair rippling in the wind.

"Get him, Jackie!" panted a ravenous blonde, close behind. "Darn these narrow skirts, anyhow. I'd like to be a man long enough to wear—"

"Oh, gee—this is—too—much for me!" and a solidly built blonde with a retrousse nose and a red sweater toppled onto bed of moss under a thornapple tree and gasped for breath that persisted in cross-circuiting a chorus of chortles struggling for freedom.

"E-Yip-i-Addy-i-Ay-i-Ay!"

"Run, girls, run!"

"Go it!"

"Hot foot!"

"Whoop!"

A startled rabbit, aroused from his breakfast of alder shoots, sat up in mazy bewilderment, took one hasty glance and bounded away into the marsh grasses, his funny little tail bobbing through the squashy places like a meteor of down.

Ahead the man was running freely, taking an occasional swift glance over his shoulder at the foremost of the foe. One by one the pursuers were falling by the way, their laughter becoming more and more distant. Suddenly the man swerved behind a great ash along the trail and waited. Through the brush behind he heard the leader coming like a wood nymph, light and airy.

The man crouched. She was upon him now. Agilely he sprang from his hiding place and opened his arms!

With a gurgle of surprise, her cheeks as flaming red as the Oriental poppy on a sunny morning, she collided with his manly breast. Before she could free herself, the man's lips were at hers, slipping the honey with an ecstasy of delight!

"Oh!" she gasped, struggling.

"Were you looking for me?" asked the man, taking toll again and holding her close.

"But—" she cried. "But—" between kisses. And then with one free hand she boxed him soundly on the ear.

He let her go instantly, rubbing his head regretfully.

She stood staring at him, her laughter giving way to anger.

"Sis!" her eyes blazing. "How dare you?"

"Never mind," said the man humbly. "I'll take it back!" coming nearer and reaching for her silken waist.

Some lame philosopher has said that a woman, with a sense of humor has never been born. In refutation, the girl suddenly broke forth into peals of laughter, blushing away from him until she leaned against a tree trunk for support.

The man kept his eyes on her.

"Anyhow," he said finally, "I like the game. Who invented it?"

Coming closer, he reached forth his hand and touched her lightly on the arm.

"Fag!" he cried, and started to run.

The girl sat down unceremoniously in a tangle of grape vines.

"I had my fingers crossed!" she protested—and the man came back, dismally.

"I'll wait until they cramp," he said determinedly, crouching at a respectable distance.

"There ain't a goin' to be no core!" nodding her golden head positively and striving to keep back the blushes. The man seemed saddened.

"Listen," she said soberly. "If I expected ever to see you again, I'd be mortified to death. But I don't, and I'm going to make a clean breast of it, because," with maidenly modesty, "it saved me right!"

He waited patiently, nodding his way of approbation.

"You're the first man that's come up to this forest primeval in five weeks. We were hunting for moose sin flowers when we caught sight of you."

"'Girlie there's a man!' shouted Bess Winters—and in a spirit of mischief we set out after you. It was only a flash of feminine deviltry, that would have died out at once—but when you two—well, it was so funny we ran after you. I'm something of a sprinter and I got in the lead—and I didn't expect you would—would—" The man grinned.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" he quoted. "I thought you'd beat 'em—and I—but I hear voices. Shall we run away?" entreated.

"By all means, no," she replied to her.

"Very well, then, I surrender—to you."

The girl shook her head.

"I don't want you."

"What, after chasing me across that confounded swamp?" looking meaningfully at her wet and huddled skirt.

She reddened.

"It is a woman's privilege to reject—even after she has chased a man to cover."

"And you stand on your rights?" earnestly, but with mirth in his eyes.

"I do!" positively.

"Why?" he persisted.

"Because!"

He bowed profoundly.

"Before woman's final and always conclusive reason I seem to accept the inevitable—but do not he deceived, fair lady, things are not always what they seem," quoting. "I have caught you fairly on the first lap. I, too, shall stand on my rights—the rules of the game!"

"Oh, here they are. Come on, girls!" cried an eager voice.

One by one nine warm, giggling summer girls came into view, ranging a galaxy of beauty beneath the green trees.

"Did you catch him, Jackie?" cooed the brunette. "Did you?"

The golden-haired one dropped her eyes.

"She has—er, she did!" said the man, speaking for her. "Is this the witness?"

"Who are you, sir, that dares call us dogs?" demanded a red-lipped blonde with hair like flax.

"I am the fox!" replied the man.

He arose to his feet and put his thumb into the armpits of his vest, a habit he had, facing them mockingly.

"Look!" screamed the short one, "he is no officer!"

Jackie started.

With a deft movement the blonde reached forth and laid back the lapel of his coat, peering at a tiny gold star, engraved.

"Oh, girls," she cried dramatically, a ring of mischief in her voice, "look who's here; HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR!"

CHAPTER II.

"The jury will arise and be sworn!" "Jackie" Vining, the judge, waited impatiently.

"What's the matter with you, girls? Mahel, Lucille—don't you know you're jurymen—or, on the jury. Stand up! There!" with satisfaction. "Now raise your hands—no; no; your right hands! That's better. You solemnly swear, cross your hearts, hope-to-die, you will carefully weigh the evidence in this case and render a verdict according to the statutes—or, according to what you think this wretch deserves?" merrily.

Six pretty heads nodded, in unison. "Be seated," said the judge sternly. "His honor, the mayor," sat on a soap box in the center of the front veranda, a mere man in the hands of the enemy, waiting his fate and trying to look unhappy.

"What's the charge," demanded Alice Mason, appalled by the court to defend the prisoner.

The judge moved uneasily in her chair. Then, in a low, cutting tone she said:

"He's a thief!"

The mayor looked up apprehensively.

"I object," he protested, "to the

court's statement of the case. It is irregular in—"

"Order in the court!" interrupted the judge. "Who's running this case?"

The man lowered his eyes, accepting the inevitable.

"This defendant," began Jackie, "is a thief. He stole a kiss from—from a perfectly proper young woman who had never been kissed except by—well, by those who had a perfect right. I might say that he not only stole one but—I believe it was several the young lady claims he stole. He not only is a thief, but—"

"Whom did he kiss? We demand

to know who the victim was!" cried the culprit's lawyer, vindictively.

"Overruled!" snapped the judge.

The mayor sighed. Things looked black enough.

"Your honor," he said apprehensively, addressing the court, "I appeal for a change of venue. I have reason to believe that the Judge is prejudiced against me. I—"

Judge Vining pierced him with a glance.

"The idea!" she cried, with asperity. "Sit down, sir."

"Well, anyhow, it was worth it!" he shot back, resentfully.

The judge blushed as she opened the hotel cook book and searched ostensibly for the criminal act relative to kissing against woman's will.

"Call the first witness!" ordered the court.

Pretty Molly McConnell, her raven-crowned head held at a serious angle, her dimples set in a solemn back-ground, took the stand.

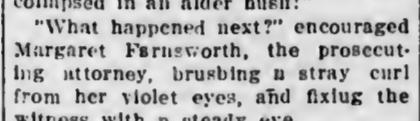
"It was barely sun-up this morning," she said, quietly, "when we set out across the meadows after lady-slippers. Aurora was taking her matinal bath in dew as we trudged down Simon's hill and came to the bottoms. Just as we were about to enter, we saw the defendant skulking in the wood. Somebody said, 'Man!' and we started in pursuit. Instead of surrendering, the villain fled at top speed. We ran after him! Jackie, I beg your pardon, your honor, led the chase. I was second until I caught my toe in a briar tendril and collapsed in an alder bush!"

"What happened next?" encouraged Margaret Farnsworth, the prosecuting attorney, brushing a stray curl from her violet eyes, and fixing the witness with a steady eye.

"I heard a scream from the wood ahead and then sounds of osculation!"

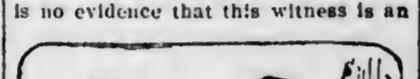
"I object!" interrupted Attorney Mason, striking a legal attitude. "There is no evidence that this witness is an

"SEEING IS BELIEVING."



Stella Lite—Do you believe in the supernatural?

Irvington Boothlette—No; I never saw a super natural.



THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft camel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

On what grounds?" demanded the judge.

"On the grounds of self-implication and coercion," she snapped, her chin in air.

"The court reverses itself," easily. "Witness need not incriminate herself. Ask the next question, attorney.

"What's the charge," demanded Alice Mason, appalled by the court to defend the prisoner.

The judge moved uneasily in her chair. Then, in a low, cutting tone she said:

"He's a thief!"

The mayor looked up apprehensively.

"I object," he protested, "to the

court's statement of the case. It is irregular in—"

"Order in the court!" interrupted the judge. "Who's running this case?"

The man lowered his eyes, accepting the inevitable.

"This defendant," began Jackie, "is a thief. He stole a kiss from—from a perfectly proper young woman who had never been kissed except by—well, by those who had a perfect right. I might say that he not only stole one but—I believe it was several the young lady claims he stole. He not only is a thief, but—"

"Whom did he kiss? We demand

Movies Make Target.

An ingenious adaptation of moving pictures to a shooting gallery has been made by an Englishman. In this gallery the marksmen have the satisfaction of shooting at rapidly moving deer or other animals, and the success of their shots is automatically recorded. In the rear of the gallery is a metal screen painted white. The pictures are thrown on this screen and the rapidly moving objects serve in place of a target, and afford much more excitement. By means of an electrical device in back of the screen a shot that strikes a mortal spot on the deer, or whatever the mark may be, is instantly recorded in the front of the gallery. The marks also show on the white paint, and after these marks become too numerous the screen can be painted over again.

In Women's Interests.

Miss Lucy Goode White has been elected president of the California League for the Protection of Motherhood, which was organized with 100 charter members. It is not planned to make this a permanent organization, but it is to exist only long enough to obtain the passage of a state law pensioning widowed mothers with dependent children and providing for pecuniary assistance during enforced idleness to women who work to support themselves and their children.

Backache Makes Anyone Feel Old

The following case is typical of the cure effected by Doan's Kidney Pills. Grateful testimony in the best evidence.

ALMOST WENT BLIND.

Chicago Man Tells of Awful Suffering.

J. J. Wolf, prop. barber shop, 2086 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back ached terribly and I had sharp stabbing pains throughout my body. I kept getting worse, differing from splitting headache to dull, aching pain.

The condition of the kidneys makes good health or ill-health.

The kidneys are the filters of the blood.

Active kidneys filter from the blood every day over one ounce of poisonous waste and pass it off dissolved in the urine.

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, only part of this filtering is done and the blood is heavy with uric acid and other poisons.

Instead of being nourished by the blood, the nerves and vital organs are irritated, and the circulation, digestion, etc., are disturbed.

If your back aches constantly, if your joints are stiff, lame and painful, suspect the kidneys.

Kidney sufferers are likely to feel dull, heavy, restless at night, rheumatic, dizzy at times, subject to headaches and annoyed with sharp, piercing pains that make work an agony and rest impossible.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the best-recommended and most widely used remedy for weak or diseased kidneys. They act quickly: contain no poisonous nor habit-forming drugs and leave no bad after-effects of any kind—just make you feel better all over.



"Every Picture Tells a Story."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. F. O. O. M. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

WINS OVER COWBOYS

Tenderfoot Captures Western Girl From Many Rivals.

Preacher Who Was an Unsuccessful Suitor for Her Hand Will Offer at Nuptials—Other Swains Also Present.

Grand Junction, Colo.—For two years scores of suitors have sought the hand of pretty Molly Reese, queen of the cowpunchers of three states. She has cast aside the proffer of titles, has looked with scorn upon wealth if she had to take it with a husband and now announces her engagement to a \$30-a-month "tenderfoot" cowpuncher.

Hai Hanson of Boston is the lucky "cattle wrangler" who will lead the beautiful cowgirl of the plains to the altar. A former suitor whom the girl disdained will perform the ceremony, and the wedding party will include fourteen or more ardent swains who had their "innings," but failed to capture the prize, while the scene of the marriage will be the home of D. G. Graden, cattle baron.

Hanson's proficiency with the mouth harp won him his fiancee. The metiduous straits from the little wind instrument with which he surreptitiously serenaded the object of his dreams nightly turned the tide in his favor over almost a score of other active suitors.

The most determined rivals for the pretty cowgirl's hand in marriage were four cowboys from the same camp. Jim Hindley, Weston Hayes, Chris Johnson and Bill Groves took turn about each night for four months until they learned it was no use. Henry George James, a schoolteacher in the Midelbow school, next tried his luck and failed. Rev. Henry Austin, a Free Methodist preacher, was the next victim, but he progressed no further than four nightly calls and two sage hens. Wiltur Jens, a schoolboy friend, was next turned down to make room for W. L. Henselman, a real estate dealer of Gateway, Utah. Another schoolteacher, a German nobleman, going under the title of Baron von Brudenecker, three ranchers and numerous cowboys from the plains of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, who

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A DEER ON ROAD



A most unusual accident on a road near Newcomb, N. Y., resulted in the killing of a deer by a small runabout. The car, which was going at a good pace, struck the deer when the animal tried to cross in front of it. The car was upset, the gasoline tank exploded and the machine was burned.

rode miles on their cow ponies to bask a while in the light of Miss Reese's smiles, were numbered in the long list of rejected applicants for the hand of the girl before the engagement of Miss Reese and Hanson was announced.

And even then they would not stop, for, despite the fact that Hanson's horseshoe nail engagement ring encircled her left third finger, the beauty charms proved too much for an eastern correspondent of a produce journal who spent two weeks here covering the outlook in western Colorado and eastern Utah for stock marketing.

He vainly attempted to prove that life as the wife of a special writer beat that of darning socks for a cowpuncher.

Hanson came here two years ago from Boston. He worked in a stony office as copyist until his health broke down. Fearing tuberculosis, he secured work in a cattle camp on Pinon Mesa about the time Miss Reese attained the age of twenty and was declared by her parents to be old enough to receive the attentions of men if she desired.

After the wedding Hanson and his bride will live in a cabin in the mountain ranges on his \$30 a month as cowboy and what rabbits and small game they can shoot. Later they will come to Grand Junction, where Hanson will continue the study of law in a local office. Miss Reese is a beautiful example of the typical western plains girl.

RING SPREADS WOE

Misfortune Befalls Possessor of Beautiful Diamond.

Man Takes Solitaire From Woman's Finger and Pawns It—Constable Defies Gun and Carries Circuit to Court.

Denver, Colo.—Misfortune has beenfallen each for the last three possessors of a beautiful diamond ring which now rests in the safe at the office of the district attorney.

One married woman mourns the loss of the ring and loss of a gentleman friend; the aforesaid gentleman mourns the fact that he will have to stand trial on a charge of larceny; a pawnbroker mourns the fact that the ring was snatched from him by violence by a constable and the constable, although he is not doing any particular mourning, declares that he came near losing his life in an effort to capture the ring.

It all started in a private dining-room of a downtown hotel. Jack Chandor held the jeweled hand of Mrs. Estelle Croxson in his own. In a playful mood he is alleged to have slipped off the diamond ring and placed it on his own finger, after which he was unable, it is alleged, to get the ring off. The lady waited for several days and the ring was not returned. Chandor was arrested and a pawn ticket on the Newton Loan company was found in his pocket.

Papers to get the ring were sworn out and a constable started to the shop to get the ring. The constable says he was refused the possession of the ring and that when he tried to get out of the safe the son of the proprietor of the shop drew a gun on him. After considerable skirmishing he declares he succeeded in disarming the pawnbroker.

Upon the refusal of the pawnbroker to open the safe the constable delivered an ultimatum to him. Either the safe must be opened and the ring delivered to him or he would go for a moving van and transport the entire safe to the court of Justice Mills.

Facing the possibility of losing a safe the pawnbroker surrendered the ring, and it was turned over to the district attorney. Providing no further misfortune overtakes those in possession of the stone, it will be used as evidence in the Chandor trial.

GOTHAM POVERTY GROWS

Relief Association Shows Increase in Number of Poor Despite General Prosperity.

New York—Despite general prosperity, there was an increase in poverty in New York during the last year, according to the annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The increased cost of living is charged with most of the responsibility for an increase in the expenses of the association. It is shown that 30 per cent more money was spent in relief work, although the number of families served was practically the same as in the previous year.

HELD UP IN SENATE

GREAT NUMBER OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS ARE UNCONFIRMED.

DEMOCRATS ARE MODERATE

Probably Will Approve Taft's Selections for Offices in Republican Strongholds—Wilson Doubtless Will Name New Ambassadors and Ministers.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Leaders of all parties say that never within their memory have there been so many presidential nominations held up in the senate as is the case at the present time. It has happened that a great many vacancies in the federal service, from the federal bench down to the smallest presidential postmaster, have occurred within the last few months, and it is President Taft's duty to fill them. Naturally the Democrats, knowing that they will come into power in all branches of the government in March, desire some of these places for their party members, and as a result it is likely that a good many of the nominations will fail of confirmation, and an opportunity will be given to the Democratic president to name men of his own liking for the places. It is now apparent, however, that there will be no attempt of the Democrats to hold up nominations for places in Republican strongholds, or for places which have no present hold-over incumbents in them. The party leaders say they do not believe in crippling the service in any way, and they admit "the presidential right" to name men for places where the Republicans have been and still are in control.

The entire representation in the United States senate from the south is Democratic, and at a conference of the Democratic senators called to consider the patronage question it was agreed that the outgoing administration should not be permitted to fill the offices in the southern states where the Republicans are in a hopeless minority.

How Approval is Withheld.

Now it would seem that the Republicans still being in a majority in the senate, the president's present appointments might be confirmed, no matter what action the Democrats might choose to take, but methods are peculiar in the United States senate. "Senatorial courtesy," so called, takes cognizance of the objection of the two senators from any one state to the confirmation of any man appointed to federal office in that state.

There is another condition which works against the senate's present approval of the president's nominations, or at least of a good many of them. While the Republicans have a majority in the senate, there are a good many Progressive-Republicans who have not acted with their party brethren on any subject of moment for a long time. The Progressive-Republicans have said that Mr. Taft has given all the offices to the other faction of the party, and that they do not care to countenance what they call unfairness by giving approval to prizes given where they should not be given.

Diplomatic nominations probably will be confirmed at this session, for the reason that all such nominations can be revoked at the will of the president at any time. This means that President-elect Wilson, as soon as he comes into office can request the resignation of all the higher diplomatic officers. The resignations will be forthcoming at once.

When March comes all the ambassadors of the United States to foreign countries will tender their resignations in a body. Some of the imitators will not do so unless their resignations are requested direct. It is entirely probable, however, that all the ministers will be informed that their resignations will be acceptable to the new administration.

Income Tax Law Soon?

It seems certain from present indications that an income tax law, which the Supreme court will not, because it cannot, declare unconstitutional, will be passed by congress and signed by Woodrow Wilson before he leaves the White House in 1917. It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Wilson will not seek a second term, and so the date of retirement is here so fixed. A man may change his mind in four years, however, and the influence of today may not be the influence of tomorrow.

Congress learned from the Supreme court that it did not have the authority to enact a federal income tax law.

It was this knowledge that led to the proposal of a simple amendment to the constitution giving the law-makers the power which they sought. It is necessary that thirty-six states give their sanction to the amendment before it can become operative. Already thirty-four states have passed affirmatively on the proposition. When two more of the states fall into line the national legislators can pass almost any kind of an income tax law that they choose.

The middle west, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and the other states which ordinarily are in the front rank of real progressive legislation, have sanctioned income tax legislation by the United States congress. States which have rejected the amendment are Utah, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

In ten states no action on the amendment yet has been taken. Mass-

achusetts has done nothing, and possibly, perhaps probably, she will not do a condition which is equally true of five of the other states in which nothing has been done; but it is believed that Florida, New Jersey and West Virginia will take action through their legislatures during the coming winter, and that soon after the Democrats come into possession of the administration and both branches of congress, an income tax bill will be passed.

Democratic leaders in Washington admit that when the special session meets and they are certain that income tax legislation can be enacted, they will breathe easier as to what may happen to the resources in case "the tariff for revenue only plan" is put into operation. When the ways and means committee was discussing revenue questions in connection with the preparation of the tariff bills which Mr. Taft vetoed, it studied income tax probabilities, and it was finally agreed that if a law putting such a tax into operation could be passed, it would result in an income to the government the first year of about \$80,000,000.

Income tax legislation has interested congress in an academic way for a good many of these latter years. Some of the constitutional lawyers of the house and senate have held that a law could be passed which would stand the test of the Supreme court constituted as was the one which about eighteen years ago declared such law unconstitutional.

This kind of taxation as a means of raising revenue and as a means also of in part making the rich as it aims to pay, "a fair share of the nation's expenses," has not been compelled wholly to depend upon Democratic support. A good many Republicans in the lower house have favored income taxation and have not been afraid to say so.

Taft's Plans for Future.

What is President Taft going to do after he leaves office? It has been reported and perhaps generally believed that he is to accept the Kent lectureship of law at his alma mater, Yale university. The first report was that the Phelps fund which was given to endow the Kent professorship yielded an income of \$6,000 a year, but it has been found that the actual income from it is only a few hundreds of dollars, and therefore if the president is to take advantage of the lectureship opportunity, the university must take some measures to make the compensation adequate by providing funds from other than foundation sources.

The president, it is said, would like nothing better than to get back to the practice of the law, but he hesitates to do this because of the embarrassment which frequently would come from pleading cases before judges who hold their seats on the bench through his appointment. If the president should have a case before the Supreme court he would find himself confronted by several members of that high tribunal who owe their appointments to him, and, moreover, the chief justice owes to Mr. Taft his promotion from an associate justiceship to the highest place.

First He Will Play Golf.

What the president intends to do for a while, at any rate, can be told without much fear that the program is to be changed. Before entering upon an active career in the law or as an instructor in it, the president intends to go to Augusta, Ga., to stay for some weeks for a rest and for a chance to play golf without feeling that a host of people are waiting to see him on official business and are waxing indignant because the game of golf ever was invented to keep the chief magistrate away from his office.

After his rest at Augusta, it is the president's intention to go to his home in Cincinnati for a while and then to go to Beverly, Mass., for the summer. Beverly is the place where the president has spent his summer vacations for some time. It is entirely possible, in fact tentative plans already to the end have been made, that Mr. Taft next fall will go to Europe to travel and to take things much easier than he did the last time he was on the continent. When he was secretary of war he made a rush trip from the far east on the Trans-Siberian railroad to Europe.

It is said that Mr. Taft has expressed a desire to see Europe in a leisurely manner, and after he has done this he will make up his mind what he is to do in the future. It is reported that he has a private income of about \$7,500 a year and that if a law professorship will yield him \$6,000 in addition he will feel that he has plenty of money to live upon and to support his family in a manner that it is generally conceded a former president of the United States should live.

Gossip About Patronage.

In previous dispatches from Washington the subject of the removal by executive order of 35,000 postmasters from minor offices from the patronage list was discussed. The Democrats believe that Woodrow Wilson when he becomes president will revoke the order and will restore the postmasterships to their previous status. This question of patronage, although it involves 36,000 small offices, is not concerning the party which soon will be completely dominant so much as do other and greater patronage matters. Mr. Wilson can change the status of the postmasters by a stroke of the pen, and if he does it the offices affected will be in a way under the control of the Democratic leaders in the districts in which they are located.

Other appointments which it will be within the power of the president to make are those to greater offices and concerning the incumbents of which the party leaders always are consult-

EVENTS OF 1912

War between Turkey and the Balkan states.

Sinking of the Titanic, when 1,500 souls perished.

Attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt.

Democratic victory in the United States and the election of Woodrow Wilson for president.

Establishing of the Chinese republic.

Winning of the Nobel prize for surgical research by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute.

President Taft's veto of the tariff bills reducing the rates on wool, cotton and iron. Also his veto of the farmers' free list bill.

Canada's rejection of the reciprocity agreement.

The assassination of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, at the instigation of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker.

Death of thirty airmen during the year, bringing the total up to 217.

U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Union Pacific merger and the anthracite coal trust cases.

SENATOR DAVIS IS DEAD

Passes Away Suddenly of Apoplexy at His Home in Little Rock—Was Enemy of Plutocrats.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 4.—United States Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas died on Friday of apoplexy at his home in Little Rock. His term will not expire until 1917. He was elected to office when twenty-one, serving continually since that time. He was fifty-one years old. He served three terms as governor of Arkansas.

Mr. Davis was one of the most spectacular members of the United States senate. At all times an inveterate enemy of "the plutocrats," he attracted world-wide attention in the winter of 1910 in a speech opposing a bill for a right of way through Arkansas for a gas pipe line. He was proud of being known as a "trust-buster."

Senator Davis was born in Russellville, Ark., May 6, 1862, and was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1884, being admitted to the bar the same year. He married Ida McKenzie in 1882. Three sons and four daughters were born to them. Two years after Mrs. Davis died he married Miss Leila Carter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace A. Carter of Ozark, Ark.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Taft sent to the senate the name of Henry S. Boutell of Chicago, minister to Switzerland, for appointment to the United States court of claims. Mr. Boutell was a former member of congress. The president nominated Judge Fenton W. Booth for the position of chief justice, in place of Stanton J. Petrie, who retired.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—Harry G. Ellard, better known to the literary world as the "Cowboy Poet," and the "Poet Lariat," is dead here in his fifty-fourth year, after a life spent in traveling about the world, during which time he wrote many interesting and clever poems and books.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has made a formal request that congress immediately appropriate \$100,000 for horses for all branches of the army. He stated that the service is seriously hampered by lack of mounts.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh sent a letter to congress asking an appropriation of \$25,000 to stamp out the opium evil.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 3.—Samuel D. Felker, Democrat, was chosen governor of New Hampshire by the legislature, which had been called on to choose an executive, as neither leading candidate in last November's election had received the necessary majority at the polls. Mr. Felker received 222 votes to 151 for Franklin Worcester, the Republican candidate.

BROKER KILLS WIFE AND SELF

Henry C. Edsey, Retired Trader, Commits Murderous Dose at Long Island Home.

Bellport, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Henry C. Edsey, a wealthy retired Wall street broker, shot and killed his young wife in their home on Great South Bay and then committed suicide Thursday. The murder and suicide followed by six weeks Mrs. Edsey's reconciliation with her husband, whom she left last summer. Mr. Edsey's bedroom, where the tragedy was staged, gave evidence of a violent struggle.

Roswell Miller Found Dead.

New York, Jan. 6.—Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, died suddenly here Friday. Mr. Miller was found dead in bed at his home by a servant.

Maniacs Kill During Fire Panic.

Elvas, Portugal, Jan. 6.—One person was killed and nine others were severely hurt by a group of five terrified maniacs who had been released by firemen from an insane asylum here, which had caught fire Friday.